BOMBAY COU[redacted]

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1826. [NUMBER 1789.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them to the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified in any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Hon'ble Company's **WOOLLENS** and **METALS** will take place on Friday the 15th of this Month, and continue for one week. On the last day of sale a few lots of **COLOURED POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, BLANKETS.** and **WOOL BAIZE,** will be disposed of.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Act.'g Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
2d December 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT sealed **TENDERS** will be received at the Office of the Marine Board, on or before the 25th instant, for the supply of the whole or any part of the undermentioned quantity of **TEAK TIMBER** &c. required for the service of the Dock Yard.

Description of Timber.	Number of Pieces.
Ghundavie Patlie Timber.....	300
Bassain Strait Timber.....	400
Bassain Crooked Timber 2d Sort....	200
Northern Ditto....Do. 1st Do.....	100
Ditto..Ditto....Do. 2d Do....	150
Ditto..Ditto....Do. 3d Do....	150
Bassain Knees, 1st Sort Large.....	
Ditto....Do. 2d Do.....	

Each tender is to specif[redacted]
nature and size of t[redacted]
well as the pri[redacted]
B[redacted]

[redacted]

ાાઝાપાંની•લાકડાં•તબા•
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લાજ•ફરવા•શાકુ•અરીન•
ીશમાં•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•દીજે
ી•ફર•રોજ•મોહોરબંદ•ઢીંચેબા
પદપોજબો•લેશે *
લાકડાંની•જાત ફદકા•નંગ
ગનદેવીગરાં•લાકડાં•પાટલીનાં • 300
વશાજગરાં•શીદ્યાં•લાકડાં • • ૪૦૦
વશાજગરાં•વાંકાં•લાકડાં ૨ જાતનાં ૨૦૦
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Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next the 14th Instant,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
FOWLING PIECES,
VIZ.

A DOUBLE Barrelled Gun with Rumford's self-acting patent locks, and spare flint locks.

A single barrelled ditto upon the same principle.

A Double barrelled ditto with flint lock, by Nock.

AND,

A pair of Double barrelled Pistols by Parker.

Medows Street, 9th December 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
THURSDAY next the 14th Instant,
ON ACCOUNT OF AN ESTATE,

THE contents of an elegantly fitted up Camp Case, which will be sold in small lots, comprising Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Muffineers, Curry Dishes, Tea Pot, Milk and Sugar Basons, Cutlery, [redacted] Cellars, Cruis[redacted]

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 21st Instant,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF,

A Billiard Table, measuring 5 by 10 feet, with Balls, Cues, &c. the property of a Gentleman who has left the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 9th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
CALCUTTA
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
VIZ.

GENTLEMEN'S strong Shoes, per Pair,.....	Rs.	4
Ditto Wellington Boots,.....	"	12
Ditto Coburg Ditto,.....	"	10
Calf Skins per Dozen,.....	"	24
Plated mounted Buggy Harness,		125
Brass Ditto Ditto.....		125

Meadows Street, 9th Dec. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
[redacted]RED Russels or Denmark Sat-
[redacted]ntlemen's Trowsers.
[redacted]VARD RS. $3\frac{1}{2}$
[redacted] *9th Dec.* 1826.

[redacted]riggs

[redacted]ED
[redacted]

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A SUPPLY OF
PATENT
MERTON DOWN
HATS,
VIZ.

LADIES' Black and White Riding Hats, each.....	Rs.	25
Gentlemen's Fashionable Black and White.....	Ditto.	20
Ditto Broad Brim.....	Ditto.	25
Children's Black and White..	Ditto.	15

Meadows Street, 9th Dec. 1826.

POONAH.

[redacted]TAIN WILLIAM FLEETWOOD'S
LATE RESIDENCE.
[redacted]SOLD BY AUCTION,
[redacted]AY the 15th December 1826.

THE HOUSE with Out-houses &c. the property of, and lately occupied by CAPTAIN WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, deceased.

This property will be offered for sale at 12 o'clock on the above named day, and the highest bidder to be the purchaser, for ready money.

The premises may be viewed on application to the Peon in charge of them.

December 2d 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Auction, on Wednesday the 20th Inst. and following days,

At Sans Souci, the neat and modern Household Furniture, belonging to Major Gen. Wilson, about to embark for England,

VIZ.

Handsome Plate, Plated Ware, including a capital set of Plated Dish Covers, and a large Epergne on circular plateau, cut Glass Ware, China Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast sets of handsome Patterns, Chandeliers, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades &c. &c. Dining and Breakfast Table, Cots, Couches, Chairs, Sofa Tables &c. &c.

And if not previously Sold by Private Contract,

A Landau, very light, with a pair of well matched Grey Horses, go well together, either in double or single harness

A Charger, colour Grey, a capital Parade Horse.

Catalogues are now in the Press.

Bombay, 9th Dec.-1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a few Double Barrelled Guns, with flint Locks, by Jackson, formerly Foreman to Joe. Manton, in Mahogany Cases, complete, with strong leather outer cases.

Have also by the same maker, a Double Barrelled Detonating Gun, in Mahogany Case, complete.

The above will be sold [redacted]oderate
[redacted]ns, to close the [redacted] they
[redacted]part.
[redacted]*er* 1826.

[redacted]CO.

[redacted]ommission, an
[redacted]—in two hand-

THE Public are hereby informed, that the produce of Travancore in Black Pepper, Teak Timber, and Planks, is open for Sale at Allepey, to all purchasers, in quantities not less than One Hundred Candies

Payment will be received in the current Coin of the three Presidencies, or in Dollars, or Bills drawn on unquestionable credit.

For particulars refer to Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, at Allepey.

21st August, 1826.

Hyderally Cassimjee & Son

OPPOSITE TO LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S

BEG most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public at large, that they have received per Ship Royal George, Captain Ellerby, and exposed for Sale at their Shop, two invoices of very superior **JEWELLERY,** comprising,

Fine Gold Ladies coloured Watch Hooks, Chrystal Lockets gold mounted with glass for hair, Chrystal Crosses, gold mounted Scent Bottles, Diamond center enamelled border, fine gold chased Head Pins, handsome strong Pearl Head Ornaments, Topaz center, Chrystal and Pearl Top Earrings, Silver Pencil cases with Penknife, Tooth Pick, Penknife Cheroot Pipe, Chrystal Top do., and fine gold Hooped do. Emerald Center, Coral fine gold spring Brooches, Pearl and Chrystal do., assorted rich Rings, Watch Seals and Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold and Silver Snuff Boxes, and various other choice articles.

Bombay, 9th December 1826.

VALU[redacted]

[redacted]
cast, calculated for the Turf[redacted]eld Officers.

Rampart Row, 8th December 1826.

First Calcutta Lottery
OF 1827.

THE expected supply of Tickets in the above Lottery has been received, and may be had at the Office of BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL, Native Bankers, at the rate of 120 Rupees each Ticket.

Bombay, 9th December 1826.

WHOLE and HALF TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY for 1827, are to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM & Co. at the following rates,

Whole Tickets.....	at Rs.	120
Half Ditto.....		65

Bombay, 9th December 1826.

TICKETS in the 1st CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN & SAUNDERS.. PRICE Rs. 120.

DADABHOY EDULJEE

HAS for sale at his Shop, near Meyajee Borah's Shop, at Bazar Street, the best quality MANILLA CHEROOTS, purchased from Ship Good Success, each Box containing 1000 Cheroots, at 25 Rupees per thousand.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1826.

Advertisement.

MAJOR W. G. WHITE, having taken charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT MACKINTOSH, Horse Brigade of Artillery, has, after paying Servants' Wages and Regimental Debts, remitted the balance (amounting to Rupees Ten Th[redacted]
Nine Hundred Forty Four
Sub-Treasure[redacted]

COMMANDER,

TO Sail about the 25th instant For Freight only apply at MA-NUCKCHUND HURRICKCHUND, near the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1826.

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
BRITANNIA A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 25th July, and may be expected here in the course of this month.

The Britannia carries a regular Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this in all this month.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen, and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1826.

For Freight or Passage
TO LONDON.
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
DUNVEGAN CASTLE,
George Flinn,
COMMANDER.
BURTHEN PER REGISTER 500 TONS,

IS Expected from Calcutta in all this Month: will Sail for England with all Dispatch.

Plans of her Cabins may be seen and furthers particulars known on application to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1826.

For Passage to London,
THE NEW SHIP,
[redacted] will [redacted]th
[redacted]R. N.
[redacted]R.

[redacted]ssage apply to Captain [redacted]HERNING, at the Office of Messrs FORBES AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1826.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25th JANUARY 1827,
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
NORFOLK,
OF 550 TONS REGISTER,
Alex. Greig Commander,

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known on application to MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1826.

Passage to England
To Sail about the 25th of this month,
TOUCHING AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE FINE SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
STEPHENSON ELLERBY,
COMMANDER,

CARRIES a regular Surgeon.—For particulars Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 9th December 1826.

The Upton Castle,
600 TONS,
J. Thacher, Esq.
OF THE H. C's. S.
COMMANDER,

[redacted]LL Sail for London the 20th [redacted]January. For freight or passage [redacted]s. [redacted]ES AND [redacted]

[redacted]ssage to London,
THE FINE NEW SHIP
[redacted]ALLEY-FIELD,
OF 350 TONS,
Capt. Thomas Johnson,

HAS good accommodation for a few Passengers, and will be dispatched between the 10th and 15th instant, and will touch at Tellicherry.

For particulars apply to Captain JOHNSON, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co., or to Mr. BROWN, at Tellicherry.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1826.

LOST,

A SMALL Volume of PLAYS, containing the APPRENTICE. Whoever will bring at to the Courier Office will receive ONE GOLD MOHUR as a REWARD.

Bombay, 9th December 1826.

Advertisement.

THAT FATYMABEBEE, daughter of the late ABDUL CADER Jettacur, and Widow of the late MAHOMED ESSOOFF BAPOO SAIB Mahimcur, and MAHOMED HOSSAIN Nalcandia and GOLAM HOSSAIN Nalcandia, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, having bargained to sell to Mr. MANOEL MARIA DEGA their OART or COCOANUT PLANTATION situated at Girgaum in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese Chapel, called Razowdy, descended to them from Abdul Cadir Jettacur, and bound on or towards the East with the Oart of Ramchund Cutry, on or towards the West with the Public Road, on or towards the North with the Oart of Mulna Small Sheriff, and on or towards the South with the Oart of Israel Telly, all person or persons concerned therein by inheritable rights, or by claims or demands by way of Mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to give notice thereof to EDMUND COBB MOGAN, Esq. Solicitor to the said Purchaser within fourteen days from the date or otherwise such claims or demands not afterwards be admitted or attended

Dated 9th December [redacted]

જાહેર ખબર

ફાતમા બીબી મરનાર અબદુલ કાદર જેટકરની છોકરી તથા મરનાર મહમદ હુશુફ બાપુ શાકિબ માફીમકરની વીધવા તથા મહમદ હુશેન નાલખંડીઆ તથા ગુલામ હુશેન નાલખંડીઆ શ્રી મુંબઇનો મુશલમાનો રહેવાશી એ લોકોએ વાડી એક નારીઅલીનાં જાકાડોની નામે રાજોદી શ્રી ગીરગામમાં ફરંગીનાં દેવલની પડોશમાંછે તે વેચાતી આપવાનુ મીશતર મનુએલ મેરીઆ દેગા શાહે શાટુ કીધુંછે— એ વાડી અબદુલ કાદર જેટકરે એ લોકોને બારશામાં આપેલીછે એની કુગમન દશા ઉપર રામચંદર ભતરી ની વાડીછે— આઇમેન દશા ઉપર મોકોટો રશતોછે— ઉતર દશા ઉપર મુલાં જશમાએલ શરી ફની વાડીછે—દખણ દશા ઉપર જશરા એલ તેલી ની વાડીછે—એ ઉપર શરવે લાકક અગર લોકોનો વારશો અગર દાવો અગર માંગણુ અગર ગીરવી દાવો પોચતો કોએતો તે ઘણી એએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને મરીદદારનો વકીલ હજ મેડ કાળ મારગીન હુશકુએરને જાહેર કરે જોમારપછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી—તા ૮ મી દીજેમબર ૧૮૨૬ *

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I, JUMNADASS TOOLJARAM, Banian, jeweller, having sold to Mr. J. MIGUEL some Pearls about 20 years ago, a part value thereof was received by me, but a balance of 1,500 Rs. remained due, for which the said Mr. [redacted]IGUEL passed a promissory note [redacted]nguage, wherei[redacted]ade a Dadab[redacted] rantee, on ac[redacted] of money w[redacted] J. Miguel [redacted] lance, leaving t[redacted] due, the said Mr[redacted] it, objecting that [redacted]

taken me to Surat, I remained there for a considerable time, and on my return from thence I applied to the said Mr. J. Miguel for payment of the said balance, but he still persisted in his objection, in consequence of which we mutually agreed to appoint Dadabhoy Jeejeebhoy and Kooshaldass Gordundass arbitrators, and they having awarded Rs. 125, the sum due by the said Mr. J. Miguel, on demand thereof he required me to give him back the said Promissory note, but which having been accidently lost from my pocket along with a string of pearls, I declare that the same when found is null and void and of no effect. And whosoever shall find it is particularly requested to return back to the said Mr. J. Miguel, and I do hereby acknowledge to have been paid by Mr. Miguel in full for the aforesaid sale of Pearls.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1826.

ખબર ઇીઆંથી આપીએચજે

કુંવાંણીઓ જમનાદાશ તુલજારામ જવેરીએ મીશતર જે મીગોલને વરદા ૨૦ થએઆં ફંડએફ મોતી વેચેઆં હતાં તેમાંથી ઠીકાંએફ નાંણાં મહને પોહોચેઆં ને બાકી ચુકીઆ ૧૫૦૦ પંદરણાં હતા તે બાકી ચુકીઆની મીશતર જે મીગોલે ગુજરાતી અખેરે ચીઠી લખી આપી તે ચીઠીમાં દાદાલાજ જીજીલાજ જામીન થએઆં હતો તેને પેટે મીશતર જે મીગોલે ફંટલીએફ રફમે ફંટલાંએફ નાંણાં પગાર ફીધાં ને તેમાંથી ચા ૫૦૦ બાકી રહેઆ તે [redacted] શા ચા એ ઘણી વાંધો લેતો હતો ફે મોતીનાં તોલમાં ફંડ ફેરછે તે ફેરનો ચુકવો ફરવા શા ચા તે ઘણી એ બાકીનાં નાંણાં પગાર નકી ફરતો હતો—તેઆરપછી ફંડએફ બીજુ આ ફામ હતુ તે થકી કું શ્રી શુરત પધારેઆ હતો તાંહાં ફેટલુએફ શુચી [redacted] હતો તાંહાંથી કું ઇવડાં પાછો [redacted] તનો વાંધો લેતો હતો તેઆરે કું તથા તે બેકુ જણાં મલીને દાદાલાજ જીજીલાજ તથા ખુશાલચંદ ગોવરધંનદાશને લવાડો ચુકરર ફીધા અને તે લવાડીએ ચા ૧૨૫ નો વારડ અગર ચુકાડો મીશતર જે મીગોલ ઉપર ફરી આપેઆછે તેઆરે તે મીશતર જે મીગોલ મારી પાશે પેલી ચીઠી પાછી માંગવા લાગો પણ તે ચીઠી માફારે હાતે ખોદાનો બનાવથી માફારા ગજવાંમાંથી એફ મોતીની તશબીર શાઠે ખોવાઇ ગઇછે તે થકી કું જમનાદાશ તુલજારામ ફબુલ થાચુ ફે એ ચીઠી મલે આથી રદ તથા બાતલ તથા ફંડ ફામની નથી અને જેનાંને એ ચીઠી મલી હોએ તે ઘણીને કું અરજ ફચુ જે એ ચીઠી મીશતર જે મીગોલને આપવી અને કું ફબુલ થાચુ ફે મીશતર જે મીગોલે એ મોતીનાં વેચાણનાં નાંણાં હમારા હવુને ભરી પુરી આપેઆંછે *

તા ૮ મી દીજેમબર ૧૮૨૬

GENERAL ORDERS;
By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH NOVEMBER 1826.

No. 354 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy C. B. Commanding the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, is permitted to visit the Presidency on [redacted] gent private affairs during the ensuing month.

No. 355 of 1826.—The follow[redacted] confirmed.

An Order by the Officer co[redacted] wa Field Force, dated Mh[redacted] placing Assistant Surgeon [redacted] of the Resident at Indore [redacted] Dalgairns to act as [redacted] to the Force, durin[redacted] geon Wigh[redacted]

An [redacted] thern Distri[redacted] 1826, appoin[redacted] Artillery, to [redacted] during the [redacted]

Bombay Castle, 30th Nov. 1826.

No. 356 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel P. Lodwick, of the 6th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to the Neilghurry Hills for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period of eight months.

No. 357 of 1826.—The following appointments are made in the Pay Department.

Captain R. Meldrum to be Paymaster to the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, vice Dunsterville promoted to a Majority.

Captain J Rankin to be Deputy Paymaster to the Poona Division of the Army, vice Meldrum.

Bombay Castle, 4th Dec 1826.

No. 358 of 1826.—Major J. W. Aitchison is confirmed in the Office of Adjutant General of the Army, with the official rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the 5th October last.

(No. 359 of 1826. will appear in our next.)

Bombay Castle, 4th Dec. 1826.

No. 360 of 1826.—The following appointment is sanctioned.

Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor William Shepheard to be Conductor, vice W. Clarke reduced,—Date of appointment 10th Nov. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 7th Dec. 1826.

No. 361 of 1826.—Captain T. Marshall, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BLARNEY, *and* A POOR MAN, *are under consideration.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9th 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' at 1/9
Calcutta 90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Madras, 30 days, 99 By. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
A five per cent loan open.

We are still without any arrivals from England, and we are consequently still obliged to draw on our contemporaries of the other Presidencies for the latest Europe intelligence.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a number of the SPECTATEUR ORIENTAL of the 14th July. This [redacted]al states, that intelligence had been [redacted]d from SYRA under date the 28th [redacted]which mentioned that OMER [redacted]with a large force [redacted]approached, all [redacted] and that [redacted]TI oc[redacted]

[redacted] crowded aud[redacted] great applause, which we [redacted] to further exertion on th[redacted] kind friends the BOMBAY A[redacted]

We are indebted to a friend[redacted] lowing account of a party gi[redacted] society of Poonah to the Hon'b[redacted] vernor previous to his leaving th[redacted]

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT POONAH.

On MR. ELPHINSTONE's return to Poonah from the Southward, a splendid entertainment was given to him by the society of the Deccan.

For this purpose a temporary building was erected in the late Commissioner's compound. The tables were laid for 200 people, and formed three sides of a square; behind Mr. Elphinstone's chair was a transparency, with the [redacted] E." surrounded with [redacted] ed by his crest [redacted] at the [redacted] anoth[redacted] "[redacted]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Seven years ago, I was called to this chair to convey the grateful estimation of the society of that day toward Mr. Elphinstone, when he was about to resign the office of Commissioner, and to assume that of the Government of Bombay. On that occasion, the delicacy due to a mind like his necessarily limited every allusion to his public situation; and on the present occasion, while he is still in high authority, I must observe the same rule with still stricter caution. (*Hear! hear! hear!!*)

It would not become us, Gentlemen to go into any review of his official administration, or does he stand in any need of the applause which would be its certain result. (*Great and continued applause.*)

If, therefore, Gentlemen, I have faithfully interpreted your design, I shall leave nothing even for ungenerous suspicion to infer, that we have brought Mr. Elphinstone here for purposes of adulation; (*hear!*) he comes amongst us this evening as OUR GUEST, (*great applause*), A COMMON FRIEND, BELOVED BY ALL, (*loud and continued applause*), composed as we are of various services, but united in one and the same spirit in offering our homage to his personal character (*hear, hear, hear!*)

Gentlemen, You are all probably aware, that Mr. Elphinstone's present visit to the Deccan has been to consolidate the general tranquillity by his interviews with the Native Chieftains; yet, as in former times, his public labours have not prevented those habitual attentions to society, which have constantly brought us altogether in happy intercourse, giving relief to our toils and variety to our pleasures; (*hear, hear!*) in a few words, he has been labouring as usual for our happiness, as he has ever done for the public weal, (*applause.*)

He has given a useful lesson to any of you, Gentlemen, who may rise to high stations in public life, by shewing that universal kindness, so far from being incompatible with dignified office, is sure to command universal good-will; and in his own case it will yield him the rare felicity of relinquishing power without the loss of a single friend! (*shouts of applause.*) Gentlemen, My first duty and my first desire in [illegible] Chair, is to assure Mr. Elphinston[illegible] our grateful regards; (*che[illegible]*) unable to express your[illegible] terms proportioned at least with the [illegible] attempt comes [illegible]*truth*—(*applause.*) I [illegible]been and associated with him in the public service for upwards of 12 years, during which I have been constantly honoured with his friendship, and there is not one among you who can feel more than myself, the apprehension that this may be the last time we shall enjoy the happiness of his society in this interesting quarter of his fame. When I say this, [illegible]lemen, I do [illegible]mean to assume [illegible]any local partiali[illegible]ware, if he could [illegible]ny distant part of [illegible]orrow, he would [illegible]der of affectionate [illegible]pect, (*reiter[illegible]pplause.*) The apprehension I have spoken of, Gentle[illegible]en, is the only drawback I know of to the pleasures of this evening. If the contemplation of an event, which we must hope is still very distant (*hear, hear!*) interposes so many regrets with the *European Community*, it will be still more severely felt by the *Natives*, who never see Mr. Elphinstone here except to receive benefits from him, either through his political power, or by his *private charities!* (*great approbation.*) But, Gentlemen, we will keep this only alloy to our meeting out of present view, and prepare for the toast.

Gentlemen of the Civil Service! you will, I am well aware, do it ample justice, proudly remembering that Mr. Elphinstone is one of you, (*hear, hear, hear.*)

Gentlemen of the Army! you will receive the toast with joy, for Mr. Elphinstone has always been a *soldier* wherever he could, and has often been seen *foremost in your ranks in the field of action!* (*bursts of applause.*)

Scholars! however recently from your studies in science or in literature, there is not one of you who would overstep him in any form tomorrow: *you* will drink to Mr. Elphinstone as *your master example in talent and in knowledge!* (*great approbation.*)

Sportsmen! Though last, not least, for I never yet knew a *good sportsman who was a bad* soldier, *you* will hail the toast with delight, for Mr. Elphinstone has ever been your Patron, and the partaker of your joys! (*tumults of applause and loud cheering.*)

Up, therefore, up! *all classes*, with *one heart*, and we will make the walls echo back the peals of our fervent wishes for MR. ELPHINSTONE'S HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

This toast, which was proposed in our esteemed and gallant President's usual fluent and happy style, was received with the most heartfelt enthusiasm and joy; and whilst the cheering and applause continued the band of the Queen's Royals marched round the table playing "*The Garb of Old Gaul*," and a salute of 19 guns was fired.

MR. ELPHINSTONE then rose, and made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN, I beg to return my best thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my health. I wish I could find adequate terms to express the sense I entertain of all the other kindness with which you have honoured me on this occasion.

In whatever view it is taken, I must feel this mark of your favour as a most flattering distinction. *In a public light, I should be gratified* by the *good opinion* of so liberal and enlightened a community; and in a *private one*, I am still more proud of the esteem of so honourable and high-min[illegible]d a body of gentlemen.

My gallant friend has spoken of me in terms which I know not how to acknowledge. I am conscious I owe them to his *partiality* more than to any merit of my own; but even *partiality* is *honourable* from a *person of his talents and character*, and it is a just source of *exultation* when it *is concurred in by such an assembly!*

And now, Gentlemen, I have to return my grateful thanks, not only for the present splendid proof of your hospitality, but for the urbanity and cordiality that have made the whole of my residence at this station so pleasant. I had before spent many happy days in the Deccan, and the attachment I shall always feel for the place will be greatly increased by the recollection of my present visit, and of the agreeable and estimable society with which it was my good fortune to meet. I am sure that all the *strangers* present must participate in this feeling, and will gladly join with me in every good wish to,

"The Society of the Deccan."

The healths of "Lord Comberm[illegible]"
"Sir Thomas Mun[illegible]"
"Sir G[illegible]"

[illegible] should find it d[illegible] do justice [illegible]he toast which I am going to propose, I were not aware that your own knowledge is sufficient to make up for every deficiency on my part. When I name Sir Lionel Smith, (*hear, hear!*) your own recollections will at once suggest to you, both his *high public merits and services*, (*hear!*) and those social qualities which render him the delight of private society (*great applause*). Many of you have witnessed his *gallantry in the field*, and *all* are well acquainted with his abilities in the exercise of his high command, (*applause*) his disinterested zeal for the public service, and the benevolence which renders him equally attentive to the *comforts of the soldiers* and the rights of the peasant (*great and continued applause*).—You are all aware of the peculiar circumstances which give his appearance at this meeting so strong a claim to our acknowledgments (*applause*), and all, I am certain, will unite with me in cordially wishing that the amiable and interesting person (*hear!*) from whom he has just been separated, may soon be restored to him in the full enjoyment of health and happiness (*applause*).

I beg now to propose "the health of Sir Lionel Smith." (*Tune*) *65th Quick Step.*

This toast was drank with all the warmth it so well deserved.

SIR L. SMITH, in returning thanks, proposed "The health of Mr. Anderson and the Civil Servants in the Deccan."

MR. ANDERSON, on the part of himself and the Civil [illegible] proposed "The health of Mr. Newnham," who returned thanks in a very humorous and appropriate speech.

"The health of Sir Charles Colville, our late Commander-in-Chief," was next proposed, and from the enthusiasm with which it was received and drank it was evident he had left a general good-feeling and respect behind him, highly gratifying to all who had ever the honor of being associated with that gallant General, as a soldier or friend.

The health of "The Ladies" was the signal for the Gentlemen to retire to the Ball-Room, over the grand entrance to which were transparencies of two knights in armour of gigantic size, surmounted by the King's Arms with the letters "G. R." brilliantly illuminated. At the opposite end of the avenue leading from the dinner tent was the word "ELPHINSTONE" encompassed by laurel, while Fame, arrested in her flight by a name so dear to her, was seen bending over it and strewing it with roses. Beneath *his*, on either side were two altars dedicated to "Hospitality" and "Liberality," at whose shrines our honoured and highly-esteemed guest has ever been so distinguished a votary. Within the Ball-Room, which was tastefully adorned with flowers, was another large transparency of the arms of Mr. Elphinstone, splendidly illuminated.

The Ladies began to assemble at half-past nine, and were immediately joined by the Gentlemen. Dancing commenced with true Deccan spirit. An elegant supper was prepared in the temporary dinner-room, to which all the company retired at one o'clock. During supper, and while all was mirth and merriment, Sir LIONEL SMITH, at the earnest request of the Ladies, rose, and addressed the company as follows:

Gentlemen, Some inquiring whispers have come round to me, from our fair friends, putting it to me, would I not rise and say something for them to Mr. Elphinstone? Who could resist such an appeal? Gentlemen, I declare myself half angry with the custom, which *we have given to ourselves*, and which precludes ladies from speaking for themselves, on these as well as on all other occasions. *We all know* they are *always fluent, generally eloquent, always persuasive (great applause and laughter.)*

Wanting all these qualities myself, I shall only *imperfectly* express their amiable feelings towards Mr. Elphinstone, but I can safely assure him, they have always gratefully appreciated his uniform and kind attentions to them. Some among them, perhaps, may wonder and regret that Mr. Elphinstone has never yet quartered their silken chains in his honorable escutcheon, but *all* will *long remember him* as one of their kindest votaries *(great applause.)*

Mr. Elphinstone, the Ladies charge me to offer you their *best wishes.*

When the cheering and applause which followed this toast, had subsided, MR. ELPHINSTONE replied in these terms:

I beg to return my warmest and most sincere thanks to the Ladies, and also to their *eloquent* spokesman. The honour he has done me, is enhanced by the *pre*[illegible] in which it is conferred, and my [illegible]ledgments to the society would [illegible] incomplete, if I had not been [illegible] offer them to those from [illegible]rives the greatest of its at[illegible] *(bursts of applause.)* The [illegible]st which I am now to propose, comprizes names which if given simply would excite the liveliest enthusiasm *(hear! hear!)* I am confident, therefore, when presented collectively, it will be received with delight. "The Ladies of the Deccan."

In an instant every glass was filled, and every heart united in doing justice to this toast. After which the votaries of Terpsichore adjourned to the Ball-Room, where dancing was resumed with unabated spirit, and kept up till "the morning star shining singly in the dark blue vault of heaven," gave warning of the near approach of the god of light, and all retired delighted with the hilarity, heart-felt joy, and united good-will, which prevailed throughout the evening.

POONAH RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Maiden Sweepstakes, 500 Rupees each, two miles, carrying 8-4.

Captain Mansfield's,	G. A. H. Elfin, ...	1.
Mr. H. Gordon's, ...	G. A. H. Antelope, ...	7.
Captain Hart's, ...	C A. H. Pastime, ...	10.
Captain Hancock's,	G. A. H. Rubens, ...	6.
Captain Spiller's, ...	B. A. Colt Silver Tail	4.
Mr. Pontardent's, ...	B. A. H. Kangaroo, ...	11
Mr. Erskine's, ...	G. A. H. Ismael, ...	8.
Mr Murray's	G. A. H. Guarantee, ...	9.
Mr. Thornhill's, ...	G. A. H. Pyramus, ...	3
Major Snodgrass's, ..	G. A. Colt Champion, ...	5
Mr. Charlton's, ...	G. A. H. Simper. ...	[illegible]om

Great sport was anticipated, as time some of the *Welch* trials, chiecided favas expected. Antelope and Champivorite, then followed [illegible] capital start, [illegible] from the post, which he continued to the end of the race. Silvertail, who was [illegible]th horse at the bottom of the Course, was [illegible] passed all but Elfin, with whom he was head and girth for some time; on the rise in the last half mile, Elfin *reached* out again; Simper, who was many lengths in the rear, *threaded* them all in turning the last corner, and ran up within two lengths of the winning horse. Pyramus also passed the colt about the distance post.

Time, 4 10.

Claret Stakes, 600 Rupees from the Fund with [illegible]00 Rupees each entrance added, heats [illegible] miles, weight for age and inches,

Mr Erskine's,	G. A. H. Exmouth,	9 1 12 3 2.
Capt. Spiller's,	G. A. H. Proxy,	9 0 7 1 h
Mr. Ca[illegible]rs',	G. A. H. Cupid,	8 13 2 2 drawn.

Time, 3, 7. 3, 11.

[illegible] Heat.—Cupid and Proxy ra[illegible]e a[illegible] [illegible] of a mile, when [illegible] lead[illegible] tot[illegible] Cupid [illegible]av[illegible] [illegible]ny lengths in r[illegible]

2d Heat.—Cupid being am[illegible] drawn: a good race for ¾ of a mi[illegible] Proxy shewed an evident superior[illegible] won in hand.

Time, [illegible]

THE GAZETTE, DECEMBER 6.

We learn with regret that conside[illegible]able damage has been done by the la[illegible] blowing weather at Mandavie, and on th[illegible] coast of Cutch, both at sea and on sho[illegible] Accounts are daily coming in from th[illegible] Malabar Coast of the injury sustained by boats, but no very serious accidents have come to our knowledge, save that of a boat off Calicut being struck with lightning, having her masts shivered, one man killed, and four wounded.

ARRIVALS.—Superg. Surgeon V. Kenn[illegible]
Lieut W. Turner, 2d Lt Cav.
Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th Regt. N. I.
Major W. G. White, H. Artillery.
Lieut. Thos. Briggs, 25th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant W. M. Webb, Artillery.
Captain J. Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. G King, 3d Regt. N[illegible]
Lieut. W. H. Trollope, Madras Rifle Corps.
Lieut. Col. P. Lodwick, 6th Regt. N. I.
Cornet Thomas Eyre, 3d Lt. Cavalry.
Ensign D. Campbell, 20th Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant Col. D. Leighton, C. B.
Assist. Surgeon J. Doig, H. A.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 5th Ship Sullimany, Capt. Robert Wimyss Commander, from Calcutta and Allepie, left Calcutta 21 Nov. Allepie 23d Nov.

Do. 7. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat

Passengers per Sullimany.—Mrs. Wimyss, Mr. Ogilvy Mr. Adam, Lieut. Maresly. H. C. Marine, 11 Native Passengers for Bombay, and 5 Female Servants.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 3d H. C. Schooner Fly, Mahomet Khan Mallim, to Mocha and Cossire.

Do. 6, The Hon'ble Company's Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. W. Rose Commander, to Mocha and Cossire.

Passengers by H. C. Schooner Fly.—D[illegible]vid Greehill Esq., Mr. Corran, and Mr. T[illegible]bllope.

Passengers by H. C. Pilot Brig [illegible] Palinurus.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Darby, and Mr. Pastermaster.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 14. Ship Atlas, Captain T Hunt, from London the 26th June.

13, Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell, from Rangoon the 3d Nov.

DEPARTURES.—November 14, Ship Lalla Rookh, Captain R. Stewart, for Penang and Singapore.

17, Ship Atlas, Captain T. Hunt, for Calcutta.

CEYLON.

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 29th—Arrived His Majesty's Colonial Brigantine Ann, M. Frywer, Commander, from Aripo.

31st Arrived Brig William, G. F. Andrew Master, from Madras—Passengers, Mrs. Andrew, and Family; Miss Damar, Lieutenant Colonel Stanley, H. C. 15th Regiment.

31st Sailed Brig Ann, Tindal Lawrence, for Tutucoreen.

31st Arrived Schooner Swan, Tindal Petchy, from Tutucoreen and Calipittyn.

Nov. 1st Sailed Brig William, G. F. Andrew Master, for Bombay—Passengers as above.

2d Arrived Cutter Lutchemy, Tindal Mahamed, from Madras—Passenger, Mr. J. Smith.

POINT DE GALLE, OCTOBER 27th—Arrived Brig William, G. F. Andrew Master, from Madras and Pondicherry—Passengers as above.

28th Sailed Brig William, C. F. Andrew Master, for Malabar Coast and Bombay—Passengers as above.

31st Arrived His Majesty's Ship Larne, Wm. B. B. Dobson, Esq. Captain, from Trincomalee—Passenger, Hospital Assistant Atkinson.

Nov 1st Arrived His Majesty's Ship Pandora, W. C. Jervoise, Esq. Captain, from Trincomalee.

1st Sailed His Majesty's Ship Larne, Wm. B. Dobson Esq. Captain, for Cape of Good Hope.

TRINCOMALEE, OCTOBER 22d—Arrived His Majesty's Schooner Cochin, C. S. Oniel Captain from Madras—Passenger, J. Holmes[illegible]e, having

23d Sailed His Majesty's [illegible] Engineers.

J. J. Gordon Bromer [illegible], Captain J. A. Murray, on Board Capt[illegible]

23d Sailed Brig Maria, Thomas Coelho, Master, for Mauritius—Passenger, Edward Musket, Esq.

27th His Majesty's Ship Larne, W. B. Dobson, Esq Captain, for Galle and England—Passenger, as above.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—13, Brig Bucephalus, M. F. Crisp, from Amherst Island 31st October.

Do. Ship Almorah, G, H. Boyd, from Rangoon 27th October.

16. Ship Ganges, R. Lloyd, from Singapore 11th October, Malacca and Penang 29th ditto.

18, Ship Arjuna G. H. Roy, from Prince of Wales' Island 28th October.

Passengers per Almorah from Rangoon:—Mrs. Bowes; Mrs. Hough; Miss Hough; Captain Bowes, H. M. 87th Regiment; Reverend Mr. Hough; Lieutenant Courtayne, H. M. 87th Regiment; Mr. Edwards; Mr. Robson, H. C. Marine; Captain Humphreys, and 2 Children, Commander of the late Ship Fly[illegible]reem; Mr. Sinclair; Master Hugh; and 28 Native Passengers.

Per Ganges:—Mrs. McKenzie; Mrs. Cracklow; Mrs. Robarts; Mrs. Lloyd; Sir Ralph Rice; Major McKenzie, late Resident at Malacca; Captain Fernie, 27th Regiment N. I.; Captain Howard; Lieut. Cracklow, 5th Regiment N. I.; Lieut. Lloyd, 36th ditto ditto; Dr. Stenhouse, 4th Extra ditto; Mr. Beauchamp; Mr. Rose; Mr. Mitchell; Mrs. Farrell, Servant to Mrs. McKenzie; 3 Arab Passengers; 5 Invalid Sepoys; and 29 Native Servants.

Per Arjuna, from Prince of Wales' Island:—Mrs. Boys, Mr. Wm. Anderson and Mr. J. P. Murat Merchants, Mr. Minass Joaness Ajabally, [illegible]kish Merchant, nine Native Passengers, [illegible] 3 Seacunies and 4 Lascars, Crew [illegible] Edward Streitell.

s.—Nov. 12, Ship David Clark, J. Singapore and China.
ner Fly, R. Craw, for Singapore.
Mermaid, A. Yates, for London.
ip City of Edinburgh, George Milne, for Cape.
City of Edinburgh:—Mr. William r.

BOMBAY.

RIAGE.—On Saturday, the 25th Nov. at St. Mahurch Poonah, by the Rev. A. Goode, Lieut. Eyre, 's 20th Regt. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the John Dodd Esq

RTHS.—On the 22d Nov. in Camp Kotool, Perah Kurdeh, Ahmednugger Collectorate, the Lady aptain W. H. Sykes, Officiating Statistical Reporto Government, of a son and heir.

Poonah, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Captain erson, of a son.

h Instant, the Lady of Captain Moore, urat Division of the Army, of a daughter.

the 8th Instant, the Lady of George Forf a daughter.

—At Mhow, on the 17th Nov. Hannah, the eut. S. Attill, Engineers, and eldest daughter Crosby Esq. of Kirkbythose, near Applesmoreland, aged 26 years.

roda, on the 21st November, after an illness of s, Lieut. John Chesshyre, of the 15th Regt. ged 20 years. He was a young man possessed y amiable qualities, and of mild and unassuming rs: his loss is severely felt by his brother officers, d must be deeply regretted by all who had the pleaure of his acquaintance.

At Colaba, at the house of Lieutenant Gwilt, Alfred ayer, Esq. aged 18 years.

At Belgaum, on Wednesday the 22d Nov. the Lady Capt. Robson, of the 1st Bombay European Regient, a few hours after giving birth to a daughter, sincerely regretted by her acquaintances and friends.

On Wednesday, at Mr. Jeaffreson's, Byculiah, Thomas Walter, the infant son of Lieut. Thos. Probyn, aged 6 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 15th November, Mr. Frederick Dawes, of the Horse Brigade, to Miss Maria Mason.

At St. George's Church, on the 15th November, Mr. Robert Hamilton, of the Commissariat Department, to Miss Eliza Jackson, Daughter of the late Mr. William Jackson, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

At Fort St. George, on the 17th Nov. Quarter Master Serjeant James O'Hara of the 10th Regt. N. I.; to Miss Catherine Currie.

BIRTHS.—At Chidatrepatta, on the 5th November, Mrs. Mary Scriven, of a Daughter.

At Secundrabad, on the 6th November, the Lady of Lieut. Kirby, 4th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 10th November, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Campbell, of H. M. 46th Regt. of a Son.

On the 12th Nov. the Lady of Lieut. C. Chauvel, 35th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

On the 24th November, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, wife of Mr. James Fizgerald, of a Daughter.

On Friday, the 2[illegible] on the 5th of November, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Woodhouse, Commanding 20th Regt. N. I.

DEATHS.—At Quilon, [illegible]

At Bangalore, on the 15th November, the Baroness De Kutzleben, aged 42 years and 2 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At the Residency, Lucknow, on the 7th Nov. Margaret, the daughter of the late B. Fergusson, Esq. to Lieut. G. N. Prole, of the 38th Regt. N. I.

BIRTHS.—At Tumlook, on the 12th Nov. the lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

At Banjitte, Moorshedabad, on the 14th Nov. the lady of A. C. Maclean, Esq. of a son.

At Cozjally, on the 15th Nov. the Lady of E. W. Hudson, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d Nov. Captain Frederick Mout, formerly Commander of the Morning Star.

Madras Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NOVEMBER 22, 1826.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28⅝ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Borkers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....26⅝ *Premium.*

Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..... ⅝ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokiers in buyring and selling Public Securities, viz 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2⅝ *Discount.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

sistant of Arcot. Davis, Sub-Collector and Assistant

Mr. W. A. *Neave*, the Northern Division Collector *and* Magistrate of [illegible]

Mr. *Henry* Morris, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot.

Lieutenant A. T. Cotton of the Engineers, to be Civil Engineer in the Centre Division.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL *APPOINTMENTS.*

Mr. R. A. Bannerman, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevally.

Mr. H. M. Blair, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. G. S. Hooper, Register to the Zillah Court of Malabar.

Mr. John Walker, Register to the Zillah of Madura.

Mr. John Corse Scott, Register to the Zillah Court of Canara.

The Rain at the Presidency has been abundant thus far---fully making up for the lateness of its commencement; while the Weather generally has been moderate; since the 15th the fall has exceeded nine inches; and the supply from the 1st till yesterday was equal to the ordinary supply for the whole of October and November. The fall has been equally great, we understand, in the Chingleput, and other Districts at no great distance from the Presidency.

The Ships *Cambridge* and *Felicitas* remain in the Roads; the Troops for Pinang are expected to embark on the former at the beginning of the week.

Accounts from Calcutta of the 9th state, that the *Mermaid* was expected to sail immediately for this place.

[*Gov. Gaz. November* 23.

Towards the close of the last Session of Parliament, observes the London Courier of the 10th July, Mr. Wynn, as President of the Board of Controul, laid upon the table of the House of Commons, some official documents, developing the origin of the Burmese War, in so far as that war was connected with our claims to the possession of the Island of Shapuree. It appears, that, on the 8th of June 1825, the Court of Directors sent out instructions to the Governor General in Council at Bengal, to transmit home the fullest evidence of the British right of Sovereignty over the said Island. On the receipt of these instructions, the Bengal Government immediately took the necessary steps for obtaining from the Magistrate of Chittagong, and the Board of Revenue, the most full information which could be traced on their records, relative to the matter in question. It resulted from these inquiries, that the first recorded measurement of Shapuree Deep was made by the British Officers in 1801, at which time it was considered to form a part of the revenue division, called Mouza Tek Naaf. In 1802, it was included in a lease granted to Kishen Dass Canneongo, a landholder of wealth and influence, who, it appears, intended to clear and cultivate it, but failed to perform his engagement. Other acts are specified, which took place at subsequent periods, all tending to establish the fact of sovereignty on the part of the British.

The despatch, however, from the Governor-General in Council, which is dated the 23d of last Dec. after recapitulating all those acts, expresses the confident persuasion of the Bengal Government "that the various reports which have been submitted to the Secret Committee relative to the origin, early events, and true cause of the present war, will have satisfied your Honourable Court, that the Government of Ava was determined, sooner or later, to prosecute its extravagant pretensions to the possession of our eastern districts, to the known hazard of a rupture with the British power, that, under the combination of circumstances and position of affairs which arose [illegible] Burmese aggressions and hostile demonstrations in 1823-4, on the side both of Chittagong and Sylhet, recourse to arms *could not have been avoided on our part, without exposing our honour, our interests, and the lives and properties of our subjects, to the most serious, perhaps, irreparable, injury.*"

[illegible] influences of aggression and intrigue on the part of the Burmese. These proceedings, it is observed, had placed the Burmese in Assam, "as they well knew, and often boasted, in a situation the most favourable for making a sudden descent into our territories along the Burhampooter;" while, on the side of Chittagong, they were acting "systematically upon a plan of slow and gradual encroachment in prosecution of their favourite object of acquiring a footing in Bengal, after they had conquered all the intervening petty states, and fully prepared to come to issue with us whenever we should make a stand to repel their advances."

"It is now well known," observes the Governor General, in another part of his dispatch, "from the European residents at Rangoon, as well as from the later dispatches of Sir Archibald Campbell, that at an early period of our discussions with the local Burmese officers, a powerful army at the Court of Ummerapoora, headed by the Maha Bundoola, seized that opportunity of strongly urging the King to assemble an army for the purpose of enforcing his visionary claims on the Eastern district of Bengal; and that the most extensive preparations were making in Ava for a war of conquest and aggression during some months previously to the actual rupture between the two States. The invaded Cachar Burman army which afterwards in-Southern disong, was assembled to overrun the from Assam and; whilst the combined forces themselves secure[illegible]nipore, after establishing prepared to lay waste Cachar and Jynta, were and Tippe[illegible]

This, then, was the relative position of the two powers, even at the time when discussions were carrying on between them; and when we look at the arrogant pretensions of a Government, proverbial for its ignorance, barbarism, and unexactableness, we cannot hesitate to acquiesce in the opinion expressed by Lord Amherst, that "an appeal to arms on our side would have been *inevitable and fully justifiable*, from the necessity of the case, even had our right to the Island of Shapuree been far less clear and substantial than is, undoubtedly, the fact."

We shall now lay before our readers, a little in detail, the immediate and direct sacrifices which must have been made to purchase a temporary and precarious peace, had such been the policy of our Indian Government.

"In the first place," observes Lord Amherst, "we must have relinquished our claims to the forest land at the back of Ramoo and Gurgunnea, which the Company's elephant hunters had frequented for years, as a part of the British territory, otherwise the opposition made by the Burmese, and the repeated seizure and imprisonment of the servants belonging to one of our public establishments, must necessarily have induced frequent angry and irritating remonstrances, on our part, quite incompatible with the permanent maintenance of friendly relations.

"Secondly, we must have tamely abandoned our right to an island, which, however inconsiderable in size, and actually unproductive, had, nevertheless, been often the subject of notice on the public proceedings, and stood recorded as a portion of the British territory.

"Thirdly, We must have patiently endured the insult and wrong offered to us in the attack and slaughter of a party of the Company's troops stationed on Shapuree, no less to preserve that which we had considered and declared to be our undoubted right, than to protect our peaceable subjects in the vicinity from murder and plunder.

"Fourthly, We must have witnessed in passive silence the passage of the Burmese across the natural mountain barrier, which so distinctly separates the two empires, and their intrusion into the plains of Bengal; their subjugation of Cachar, a country, in its population, language, institutions, and geographical position, essentially a part of Bengal, and the legitimate Rajah of which then actually resided under our protection; and also the establishment of their authority in Jyntia, another petty chiefship, which had long been intimately connected with, and was essentially a dependency of, the British Government.

"Finally, We must have tolerated, without the slightest resistance, their occupation of a position, which placed the richest part of the district of Sylhet, and the Sudder station itself, completely at their mercy in the then state of our military force, which gave them the command of the Soorma, as well as the Bhurampooter rivers, and which, whatever number of troops we might have collected for our defence, would infallibly have led to heavy loss of revenue, the serious interruption of cultivation, and the permanent flight of many of our regiments from their homes, through the dread universally inspired by the proximity of that [illegible], barbarous, and unpitying race.* Is [illegible] when the peculiar character [illegible] of Ava, and the [illegible] defence, what [illegible] of petty outrage and encroachment we might have resolved to tolerate, in the vain hope of avoiding the necessity of war; and if, by the intrusion of this arrogant and untractable race beyond the limits which nature had placed between us, we were forced into a relative position, which rendered any long maintenance of peaceful relations not only precarious, but in truth, impracticable, was there any thing, at the time, in the political aspect of affairs in India, or the condition of our power and resources, which could have required or justified our overlooking a succession of positive, though, perhaps, separately considered, trifling, acts of insult and aggression, in the idle speculation, that, by recourse to temporary expedients, we might avert the evil that evidently threatened us sooner or later? We confidently answer in the negative. And when we reflect on the state of affairs, brought about as above, by the acts and conduct of the enemy, and not by any seeking of ours, we deliberately and conscientiously affirm, notwithstanding all the embarrasment and suffering which have been produced by the war, and to which none can be more painfully alive than ourselves, that we should have unworthily sacrificed the high interests committed to our charge, if we had longer deferred the declaration and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against the state of Ava.

This firm and decisive declaration, as to the necessity of the war, is followed by some explanatory statements respecting the period selected for issuing the declaration, and the manner of sending an expedition to Rangoon, "which," observes the despatch, "have been made the theme of frequent censure, as if, in reality, any option had been left us in those [illegible] To those statements we shall call [illegible]

[*Mad. Gaz. November* 25.

Very recent letters from England reiterate the report that the Right Honourable CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, the Speaker of the late House of Commons, has been nominated for the first vacant Governorship in India---and it has been rumoured that letters have been actually received from the Right Honourable gentleman announcing the probability of his embarkation for India taking place in the early part of the ensuing spring. Time will show, but we *doubt*.

[*Mad. Cour. November* 28.

* "No language can exaggerate the ferocious cruelties inflicted by the Burmahs on the people of Assam, Munipor and Cachar. It was, in fact, their constant practice to sweep away a large part of the population of all the conquered countries into endless, irredeemable, banishment and slavery, in their own land; and that, too, under circumstances often of the most revolting barbarity."

The expected H. C. C. Ship *James Sibbald*, Captain Forbes, from the Downs the 28 of June, and the Mauritius the 24th of October, has arrived since our last Report.

Passengers.---Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Webb; Captains Courtland, Webb, Moore, Argentel, Pratt; Lieutenants Grimiss, Ingles, 41st Regt., Ludlow, Elwale, Orange, 13th L. Drags.; Ensigns Clarke, and Tulloch, 46th Regt.; Messrs. Pears and De Batts, Engineer Cadets; Mr. Onslow, Cavalry Cadet; Mr. Gascoigne, Cadet; 163 Men, 16 Women, and 8 Children.---Messrs. Warren, Mariner, and Lowell, Merchant, *for Calcutta*.

The Troops from the *Sibbald* landed yesterday and proceeded to Poonamallee.

Several Companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Native Infantry proceed to Pinang on the *Cambridge*, which Ship is expected to sail immediately, the Troops having embarked this morning.

Passengers.---Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Kegmore; Miss Toraine; Mr. Briggs, Master Kegmore---*Officers proceeding with the 25th Regiment*, Major Browne, Lieutenants Geoghegan, Mann, Backhouse, Biddle and Cosby; Ensign Warren; Assist. Surg. Ward, 35th Regiment N. I.

[*Govt. Gaz. November* 28.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY. *Calcutta; the 16th November*, 1826. SELL.
Prem. 26 8 Remittable Loans at 5 P. Ct. 25 8 Prem.
Disct. 0 12 5 Per Cent Loan, of 1822-23 1 4 Disct.
Prem. 0 2 New 5 per Cent Loan,.... 0 8 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Government and Salary Bills, 5 per Cent.
Ditto on Private Bills.....7 Ditto.
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....7 Ditto.
BANK SHARES.—Premium, 5300 to 5400.

BUY.] RATES OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.
1 11 *a* 1 11½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.....2 0 *a* [illegible]
On Bombay 30 Days Do. per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
On Madras do. do. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 9th November, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.

[illegible]in Harcourt Master, from the Half-[illegible] be Captain, vice Thomas Danes Bar[illegible] changes, receiving the differen[illegible]

[illegible] to be Lieutenant, by [illegible] promoted, 4th May,

13th Dragoons.

Captain Thomas Pelling Lang, from the 84th Foot, to be Captain, vice Maitland who exchanges, 20th April, 1826.

2d Foot.

Lieutenant Godfrey Charles Mundy to be Captain by purchase, vice Ford promoted, 13th May, 1826.

Ensign Seth Nuttal Fisher, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Munday, 20th April, 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Fisher, vice Robertson deceased.

To be E[illegible]

—— MacMahon, Ge[illegible] deceased, 10th Septembe[illegible]

Marsden William Lo[illegible] purchase, vice Fisher, 13[illegible]

To be Sur[illegible]

Assistant Surgeon Duncan Campbell, vice Alexander appointed to the 6th Dra[illegible] April, 1826.

To be Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon William Mortimer Wilkins, from the Ceylon Regiment, vice Ralph deceased, 20th April, 1826.

6th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon to the Forces Peter Campbell, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hood, whose appointment has been cancelled, 20th April, 1826.

13th Foot.

Hospital Mate Patrick Brodie to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Henderson promoted in the 84th Foot, 20th April, 1826.

14th Foot.

Brevet-Major Matthias Everard to be Major, vice Tidy, promoted in the 44th Foot, 4th May, 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy, and Major Everard in succession to Edwards killed in action.

Lieutenant Henry Davis Armstrong to be Captain, vice Everard, 4th May, 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Armstrong to the 54th, and of Lieutenant Johnson, vice Everard promoted.

Ensign Brownlow Villiers Layard to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong, 4th May, 1826.---Cancels Lieutenant Layard's promotion, vice Johnson, and Mr. Tulloh's appointment to the Ensigncy in succession.

Lieutenant James Grant to be Adjutant, vice Armstrong, 4th May, 1826.---Cancels the appointment of Ensign Graham to be Adjutant, vice Armstrong.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATH[illegible]
PRA[illegible]lindoo, N[illegible]low Street, without the Fort of Bombay.
WHERE ADVERTISEM[illegible] TELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
[illegible]ribers about to change their Stations, a[illegible]ice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.
[illegible]t-stations, who require [illegible]y pe[illegible], on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1826.

(Continued from the last page.)

44th Foot.

Brevet-Colonel Francis Skelly Tidy, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Morrison deceased, 4th May, 1826.---Cancels the appointment of Colonel Cotton, from the 47th Foot, vice Morrison deceased.

46th Foot.

James Lacy, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Cumming deceased, 20th April, 1826.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant Colin Walker, from half-pay 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Cochrane who exchanges, 27th April, 1826.

54th Foot,

Lieutenant John Gray to be Captain, vice Grindlay deceased, 20th April, 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Captain Carmichiel, from 29th Foot vice Armstrong killed in action,

Ensign Georgé Holt to be Lieutenant, vice Considine deceased, 12th September, 1825.---Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Holt, vice More deceased,

Ensign Robert Dodd, from Half-Pay 20th [illegible] to be Ensign, vice Holt, 20th April, 1826 ---Cancels the appointment of Mr. P. Babington, vice Holt promoted.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant Tempest William Strong, from the Halfpay, to be Lieutenant vice Walter Butler, whose appointment has not taken place, 27th April, 1826.

Ensign J. Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Olpherts deceased, 4th May, 1826.---Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Gray, vice Oneil deceased.

To be Ensigns.

Henry John Dewas, Gentleman, vice La Roche, whose appointment has not taken place, 3d May 1826.

Christopher Lee, Gentleman, vice Gray, 4th May, 1826.---Cancels the appointment of Mr. Hutchins, vice Gray promoted.

Assistant Surgeon James Henderson, M. D., from the 13th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Robert Dawn who retires upon Half-pay, 20th April, 1826.

Brevet-Captain Forbes Champagne, of the 20th Foot, to be Major in the Army, 4th May, 1826.

UNATTACHED.

To be Major [illegible] Bradford, to Brevet Capt[illegible] Major [illegible] 1826.

To be Captain of Infantry by purchase.

Lieutenant Robert Ellis, from 13th Light Dragoons, vice Henry Dick Carr, whose promotion has not taken place, 13th May, 1826

To be Lieutenants of Infantry by purchase.

Cornet George Schindler Brown, from 16th Light Dragoons, 13th May, 1826.

Cornet Henry Penleaze, from the 16th Light Dragoons, 20th May, 1826.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Captain Versturme, who was appointed to an unattached Company on the 8th Instant, are Louis Robert James, and not Lewis.

The Appointment of Lieutenant Antrobus, from Half-pay 13th Foot, to the 46th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th ultimo, (April 1826,) has not taken place.

The name of the Ensign appointed to the 38th Foot, is Whittell, and not Whittle, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th ultimo, (April 1826.)

The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers have been antedated to the dates set against their names, but they have not been allowed any back pay:

41th Foot---Major Shelton, to 6th February, 1825.

13th Light Dragoons---Cornet Smith, to 7th September, 1825.

The undermentioned Officers, having Brevet Rank superior to their Regimental Commissions, have accepted promotion upon Half-Pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826:

To be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, from the 1st Foot, 4th May, 1826.

To be Majors of Infantry by Purchase.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John McRa, from the 1st Foot, 4th May, 1826.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Stewart, from the 46th Foot, 4th May, 1826.

Brevet Major Jacob Watson, from the 14th Foot, 4th May, 1826.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th Nov. 1826.

The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

2d Foot.

Ensign William Nic Ralph to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Robertson deceased, 29th August, 1826.

13th Foot.

Major M. Everard, from the 14th Foot, to be Major, vice Thornhill who exchanges, 1st November, 1826.

Pay Master John Wright, from the 59th Foot to be Pay Master, vice Grimes who exchanges, 1st November, 1826.

14th Foot.

Major G. Thornhill, from the 13th Foot, to be Major, vice Everard who exchanges, 1st November, 1826.

Lieutenant Charles Dormer, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bower who exchanges, 18th October, 1826.

31st Foot.

Lieutenant G. J. Bower, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Dormer who exchanges, 18th October, 1826.

45th Foot.

Ensign Lewis, promoted to a Lieutenancy in the General Order of the 28th July last, having been promoted by His Majesty in the 89th Foot, Ensign J. Pigott will succeed to the Lieutenancy by purchase, vice Reid promoted, 26th June, 1826,

and

James Patrick Meik, Gentleman, to the Ensigncy by purchase, vice Pigott promoted, 26th June, 1826.

46th Foot.

Lieutenant J. McGregor, from the 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mahon deceased, 1st October, 1826.

59th Foot.

Ensign Edward Bolton to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice McGregor removed to the 46th Foot, 1st October, 1826.

William Tulloh, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Bolton promoted, 8th November, 1826.

Pay Master C. Grimes, from the 13th Foot, to be Pay Master, vice Wright who exchanges, 1st November, 1826.

87th Foot.

Henry Thomas Hutchins. Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Herbert promoted, 8th November, 1826.

Memorandum.

The Christian Names of Ensign Day, 46th Foot, are "Edward Denny" and not "Robert;" as stated in the General Order of the 26th Ultimo.

The Christian Name of Ensign Martin, appointed to the 31st Foot, is "William."

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th November, 1826.

The Leaves granted by His Excellency Lieutenant-[illegible] Bradford, to Brevet Majors Rogers and Thompson, of the 6th Foot, to proceed to England, for the purpose of retiring on the Half-Pay, under the conditions of the General Order from the Horse Guards, dated 25th April, 1826, and to Lieutenaut Holyoake, of the same Corps, for Two Years, on Medical Certificate, are confirmed.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

A. MACDONALD,

Adjt. General of H. M. Army in India.

It is at length, we understand, determined that a vessel should be fitted out for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of LA PEROUSE's companions still survive, and if that should be the case, to restore them again to the blessings of civilized life.

This expedition, whether the hopes connected with it, as respects the unfortunate French navigators, prove fallacious or the reverse, is highly honorable to the Government, and will, we hope, prove beneficial in a scientific and geographical point of view, even if the succour it holds out to any of LA PEROUSE's survivors should come too late.

Captain DILLON, we imagine, will proceed in command of the vessel. No man, we believe, is better fitted from his experience and local knowledge to take such a prominent part in an expedition which is mainly founded upon the information respecting certain islands of the South Sea, and the probabilities arising out of several circumstances already before the public, which we owe to his active zeal and enterprise.

We have been favored with the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 28th September: it announces advices from Manilla, stating that the new Governor appeared resolved to ruin the trade of the country, by pursuing the same wretched policy which had lately been pursued in Java. Large additional duties had been imposed upon particular descriptions of British manufactures, which must operate as an entire prohibition. The ostensible reason, is to protect the native Philippine manufacture of these articles.

A resolution had been come to in the Consulado, to turn the Chinese out of the country. This is a very foolish measure. The Chinese are the most industrious class of people at Manilla, and if turbulent, might be brought to order by judicious and proper arrangements, without absolutely driving them away from a place extensively benefited by their industry.

Advices from Canton to the end of June state, that the Opium market was very dull. Patna is quoted at 1250 dollars, Malwa 1070, and Turkey at 600 per chest, but all these prices are stated to be quite nominal.

[*The India Gaz. Nov.* 16.

We have been favoured with Letters from the Right Honorable the Governor General's Camp of the 8th instant, at which date three marches had been made to Kurtah. As we have already noticed, the Fleet arrived at Allahabad on the 26th October, and on coming to anchor, was received with the usual salute. The Governor General and Lady Amherst landed on the 27th, and took up their residenee in Lieut. General Marley's quarters in the Fort. During their stay at Allahabad, a Levee and Drawing Room were held, and Lord and Lady Amherst dined with General Marley and Mr. Bird. On the 2d instant, the Governor General gave audience in his tents to His Highness Binayak Rao, and to Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan, of Banda, who came from their respective places of residence in Bundel to wait upon His Lordship. A deputation was also received from His Majesty the King of Oude. The Body Guard, and the greater part of the 2d Extra Regiment, were in attendance. His Highness Binayak Rao was saluted with 17 guns on his arrival and departure, and Honorary Dresses were conferred upon the Officers of the King of Oude. Upon their departure, Lal Rudra Pratap Sinh, Zemindar of Khyragerh, in the Allahabad district, was introduced, and received a Khelat, and a few other Zemindars and respectable inhabitants of Allahabad were introduced on this occasion to the Governor General. On the third, His Lordship returned the visit of Binayak Rao. The party marched from Allahabad on the morning of the 6th, and reached Kurrah on the 8th, after a pleasent journey. They expected to arrive at Cawnpore on the 16th. His Majesty the King of Oude, was expected there on the 19th, as the 20th had been fixed upon for an interview between His Majesty and the Governor General.

[*Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 16.

The *Cornwall*, W. Younghusband, from London 23d July; the *Mary Ann*, W. Spottiswoode, from Portsmouth 19th July; the *John Taylor*, J. Pearce, from Liverpool 16th June; the *John*, D. Dawson, from London 16th June; the *Dona Carmelita*, W. Wylie, from Mexico 20th June, and Singapore 15th October, have arrived.

Passengers per Mary Ann, from London:---C. C. Fossell, Esq. Merchant, and W. Shaw, Esq. Cadet.

We received late last night per the *Mary Ann*, London Papers to the 8th July, and Price Current to the same date. To-day we have received London Papers per the *Cornwall* to the 16th, and Trade Lists and Prices Current to the 18th July.

[*John Bull Nov.* 20.

Native Papers.—Bharatpur. In consequence of the dissatisfaction of the Rani with the officers appointed to the charge of public affairs, her highness has resolved to abstain from all interference with the administration, and to keep herself wholly retired. The Resident has consequently repaired to the seat of government, to issue the necessary instructions.

Dehli.—On the 19th October, the courtiers assembled at the Diwan Khas, when the son of the head Falconer was permitted to place a King Falcon on his Majesty's hand, guarded with a leather glove, on which a green pigeon and other birds were let fly and brought down by the Falcon, agreeably to the custom practised at the Deshera. An honorary dress to the Doregha of the office of chase, and rewards to the Feeders were given, after which the principal Hindus were admitted to offer their Nezers to his Majesty. On the 22d the death of his Majesty's sister, Sadik-al-Nisa Begum, was announced. Suhan-lall, was ordered to prepare the funeral, and have the deceased conveyed to the Dergah of Kutteb, and two hundred rupees were appropriated for the necessary expenditure.

Jaypur.—Agreeably to orders from Sir Charles Metcalfe, Megh Sinh and Sukni Hookem Chund proceeded to Barakpureh to meet him, and conduct him to the city. On the 15th, all the Sirdars of the Rajputs, Rajawats, Kahavats, and other tribes waited upon the Resident, and after some conversation with him, each gave his sentiments in writing, which he subsequently communicated also severally to the Dowager Rani. A letter was addressed to her also by the Resident, desiring her to send to him certain chiefs whom he wished to interrogate. The Rani dispatched letters to the Governor General and Sir Charles Metcalfe. On the 20th, preparations were made for that gentleman's reception, and a house appropriated to his accommodation. Hurkarus arrived, reporting that Sir Charles Metcalfe would proceed from Mandherpur by Samut, whither the agent of Ravel Biri Sul had proceeded to prepare for his reception.

Maha Raja Runjit Sinh was at Amritser on the 11th of October. On the 5th, a camel courier brought word from the Governor of Lahore, that Rahim Allah Khan, with five hundred horse, had arrived in Lahore, and expected reinforcements. The Governor of Atek also sent word, that a man of the Chouke'h tribe had been creating disturbances in the district of Khyrabad, but the governor of that place had till then stated no particulars. On the Dashara, horse-cloths and jackets were distributed to the body-guard, and they were inspected by his highness in person, when a thousand rupees were distributed amongst them for refreshments. On the evening, money was given to the poor. On the 11th, two field pieces, to be attached to the body-guard, were submitted to the Maharaja.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Wonderful escape. On the ninth Instant, Munshi Hasan Ali, a Vakil of the Sudder, having been out in a carriage to take the air, had returned about 8 in the evening, to his own dwelling, and was within a few paces of the place where he was to alight, when one of the horses became restive, and dragged the carriage into a Tank adjoining the road, where it was from ten to twelve cubits deep; one of the horses was killed by the fall: the other after some struggles was drowned, and the carriage sunk, It happened that the window on the lower side of the carriage was shut, and that on the upper open, at the time it was overturned, and by this means the Munshi and a friend of his who was with him scrambled out and got on the outside of the carriage, and thence with the assistance of those who had witnessed the accident, reached the bank. The Coachman also escaped.—*Shema al Akhbar.*

Lunar Eclipse.—On the 30th Kartik, on Tuesday last, an eclipse of the moon was announced by the almanacks to occur when four ghurrees fifty-nine pals of the night had elapsed, and many people, accordingly, waited for the moment to perform the usual rites of bathing, distributing alms, and obsequial worship of deceased ancestors. In consequence, however, of the cloudiness of the atmosphere, the eclipse was not visible; we have not heard whether it was distinguishable at any other place.

Murder of a Child.—On Saturday evening last, as the son of a Mohammedan residing in Simulya, was playing alone in the street, some villain stabbed him, stripped him of his ornaments, threw the body into the Hedodarun tank, and made his escape. The circumstance is the more remarkable, as there is a police station opposite to the tank, and the impunity with which the crime was committed shews some want of vigilance on the part of the Choukedars.—*Sambad Timira Nasak.*

[*Gov. Gaz. Nov.* 20.

Ceylon Intelligence.

We are happy to announce that His Excellency the Governor returned from his visit of inspection of the Pearl Banks at Arippo on Sunday last.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe likewise arrived at this place from hir tour of the Island on Wednesday.

COLOMBO, 31ST OCTOBER, 1826.

SIR,

It is with sincere regret that we the undersigned inhabitants and burghers of this place have heard of your intended departure from this Island, after having presided over the Medical Department in Ceylon for upwards of ten years.

We should do great injustice to our own feelings, if we were to allow this event to take place without attempting to express to you our deep sense of obligation, for the humane attentions and discriminating kindness, which we have at all times experienced from you in the hour of need; and we are aware how much we are indebted to you, not only for that ever ready benevolence which you have always displayed in alleviating present sufferings, but for that unceasing vigilance which you have so successfully exerted in protecting us (as far as human skill could avail) from the ravages of pestilential contagion.

We venture to hope you will not be unwilling to receive this humble but sincere tribute of our unfeigned respect, and grateful regard; and that you will permit us to express our heartfelt wishes for your safe return to your native country, where we trust you will long enjoy that happiness, which is so justly due to a life, that has been for so many years devoted to promoting the welfare of others.

We are,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your obliged and
Faithful Servants,
(Signed) With 93 Signatures.

To

CHARLES FARRELL ESQ. M. D.
Inspector General,
&c. &c. &c.

Colombo, 1st November, 1826.

Gentlemen,

In acknowledging the receipt of the flattering Address which you have this day presented to me, signed by yourselves, the Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Congregation, and a large portion of the respectable inhabitants of Colombo, I beg that you and all those who have had a share in this friendly measure, will do me the justice to believe, that I am truly sensible of the kindness of the expression of your regret at my departure from Ceylon, as well as highly grateful for the approbation with which my humble endeavours to be of service to you in my professional capacity, are viewed and acknowledged.

The warmth and goodness, Gentlemen, of your own hearts, have led you to ascribe to me personally, much of what is due to feelings and impulses inseparable from a knowledge and practice of the medical profession; and I do not, I feel satisfied, assert too much when I

[redacted]hat in the hour of need you are sure [redacted]xperiencing from my successor, and indeed from every English Medical Officer whom the public service may introduce amongst you, a full share of their best skill and attention.

In taking leave of you, Gentlemen, and of your respectable association, allow me to assure you all that the recollection of your kindness will cease only with my existence; that I shall always feel a lively interest in every thing connected with you, and that you have my most fervent and sincere wishes for your welfare and happiness.

With assurances of lasting regard and esteem,
I beg to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your truly faithful and
Much obliged Servant,
(Siged) CHARLES FARRELL, M. D.
Inspector of Hospitals.

To
The Rev. J. D. Palm,
Head Clergyman of the Presbyterian Church,
V. W. Vanderstraaten Esq.
J. H. Reckerman Esq.
C. A. Prins, Esq.

SUPREME COURT.

On Saturday the 4th Instant, the Fourth Criminal Session of this year, for the Town, Fort and District of Colombo was opened before the Hon'ble SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD Knight L L D. Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble SIR RICHARD OTTLEY Knight, Puisne Justice, and closed on Thursday the 9th Instant.

The following Prisoners were convicted and sentenced.

1. Wickreme Arachigay Andries appoo, tried for murder but convicted of culpable homicide, sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for two years.
2. Moellegey Nicholas appoo, for uttering a false Rixdollar knowing it to be false, sentenced to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for two years.
3. Sandradure Siman for Cattle stealing, sentenced to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for one year.
4. Bastian Sasay, for Burglary and Robbery, sentenced to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for one year.
5. Cannattegay Sella, for Robbery, sentenced to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for one year.
6. Porvakasegay Salanchya and
7. Porvakasegay Tettiama, for assault, sentenced to receive two hundred lashes on two different days, and to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for three years.
8. Sinna Tomby, for Robbery, Pleaded Guilty, sentenced to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for one year.
9. Gallegay Wattoowa, for Escape, pleaded Guilty, sentenced to receive 100 lashes and to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for one year to commence from the 14th April 1828.
10. Sincha, for Escape, pleaded Guilty, sentenced to receive 100 lashes and to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for one year to commence from the 1st March 1828.
11. Cornelius, for Escape, Pleaded Guilty, sentenced to receive 150 lashes on two different times, and to be imprisoned and employed at hard labour in chains for one year---This Prisoner had escaped four several times.

Singapore Intelligence.

By private letters from England of the end of April received here lately by way of Holland and Batavia, we are informed, that some difficulties had arisen respecting the completion of the necessary arrangements connected with the late change in the Government of Singapore. These difficulties related principally to the rate of duties to be levied at this port, and the Board of Control and Court of Directors are said to have been at issue on the subject—The adjustment of these disputes, has probably occasioned the delay in completing the charter of Justice.

On Tuesday morning an affray took place in the Market place, in consequence of a quarrel which arose between a native of Borneo and a Chinese Shopkeeper. The parties having come to blows, were supported by their countrymen on either side, and a battle immediately ensued, in which the unfortunate Borneans were worsted and driven to their boats, many of them being severely wounded and one man dangerously.—On reaching their prahus they immediately armed themselves in immense numbers of the purpose of renewing the contest and revenging themselves, but were prevented from landing by some of their own chiefs and a party of the Police. The Chinese had however in the mean time prudently retired within their houses, the doors of which were instantly barricadoed, and the streets in the vicinity of the market place seemed for a short time as if quite deserted. A few of the ringleaders have been apprehended and punished at the Police Office---Rows of this nature are not unfrequent here, during the Bornean season, and as their prahus usually lie in the river, the facility with which the crews are enabled to join their comrades and second them in any disturbance, renders them less careful of giving offence. Besides, the general character of the Borneans is turbulent, and in their intercourse with Singapore they are far less peaceable and tractable than the Bugis and other traders.

English News.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JUNE 21.

LIBEL,---PRICE v. THWAITES, ESQ.

This was an action brought by George Price, Esq. a barrister, against the defendant, a proprietor of the *Morning Herald*, to recover compensation in damages for a libel published in that journal, affecting the character of the plaintiff. The libellous matter was contained in a report from Bow street office, where the plaintiff was stated to be charged with indecent conduct to two ladies in Maiden lane, at a late hour the preceding night. On the following day Mr Price appeared before the sitting magistrate, who after hearing the watchman's statement, ordered the plaintiff to be discharged. The Learned Counsel (Mr Ludlow) said, that the report which appeared in the above newspaper was an incorrect account, and affected his client's character.

Mr. *Jervis*, for the defendant, called the reporter, James Acland, who had furnished the *Morning Herald* with the account, and he declared the statement a correct one.

After hearing the evidence of two other witnesses, the Jury returned a *verdict for the plaintiff---Damages* 100*l*.

FRENCH OFFICERS IN ASIA.

[From a French Journal.]

A short time after the restoration, some French officers went and offered their services to foreign countries. Some of them having reached Persia, attached themselves to the eldest son of the present Sovereign, and left the country, on the death of that Prince in 1822. Others, who were the greater number, entered the service of the hereditary Prince, Abbas Mirza, for the purpose of training his troops in the European manner. They had all obtained a higher rank than they had in France. Their pay was pretty considerable, and they were in general satisfied with their situation. At the same time, some English officers were likewise in the service of Abbas Mirza, who likewise instructed in European tactics Persian soldiers, who were clothed in English cloth, armed with English muskets, and received all their accoutrements from England.

England paid to Fith Ali Schah the last part of a military contribution which was due to him. It annexed, as a condition, the discharge of all the French officers, without any exception, and this condition was immediately executed.

Almost all the French officers then returned to Europe, by way of Tiflis and Constantinople. Two of them only, a former Aid-de camp to Marshal Brune, and another officer of the army of Bonaparte, a native of the Duchy of Modena, resolved to go and offer their services to the King of Cabu, or to Runjeet Singh, chief of the Seiks of Lahore. Though watched by the English, whom they persuaded that they intended to embark in the Persian Gulf to return to France, they found means, on their arrival at Ispahan, to elude observation, and disguised as Georgians proceeded toward Cabu. They were favoured in the execution of their project by the advantage which Mr. Ventura (said to be of Jewish origin) had of being able to speak the languages of the East so perfectly, as not to be distinguished from the natives of the country.

A long time elapsed without any news being received of those two officers: only a report was spread that, on reaching the dominions of Runjeet Singh, they had been given over by him to the English East India Company, which, it was said, had orders to embark them for France.

It is, therefore, with great surprise that a letter has been received from Tiflis, in the hand-writing of M. Allard de Saint Tropes himself, in which he announces that he is in Lahore, with Mr. Ventura---that they are very happy, loved and esteemed, and have the rank of General, with a pay amounting to 6,000 francs per month.

The country in which those two French officers are settled is quite unknown to geographers, and we have hardly any information concerning it, beyond that which was transmitted to us by the historians of Alexander, whose conquests ended with the Pundjub, which forms part of the dominions of Runjeet Singh. We may, therefore, hope to receive, one day, information concerning those countries, which will be important to science and to commerce, and cannot be indifferent to the English—the present possessors of India.

JULY 10.

We learn, by a gentleman from Gourock, that the operations for raising the Comet have hitherto been attended with complete success. The vessel has been raised some feet from the ground, and drawn some distance towards the shore. The most difficult part of the operation is now over, as she is now out of the sand. There are four gabberts moored two and two by the stern, alongside of each other. Across the decks are placed large logs of oak, to which are fastened the chains which go under the bottom of the Comet. At low water they are made tight, so that by the rise of the tide she is raised from 10 to 12 feet. At high water, the whole vessels are drawn towards the shore by a windlass on the beach.---*Glasgow Chronicle.*

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Monday.

"*Scenes in the Senate.*"---In addition to the article which we published on Saturday, concerning Mr. Randolph's speech on the bankrupt law, the American announces a letter from Washington, giving some particulars of a disgraceful attack made by this crazy Senator, on Mr. Benjamin Russell, of Boston, who happened to be in the lobby of the Senate.

"This gentleman, who has been long the editor of the Boston Centinel, was, it seems, pointed out to Mr. R.; whereupon Mr. Randolph rose, and consumed nearly two hours in an indecent philippic upon a private individual, who in the exercise of a right common to every citizen, had gone into the public lobby of the Senate, and who was a total stranger to his assailant. And this 'freedom of speech,' Mr. Vice President it seems, denies to himself the power of restraining. The letter goes on to state that General Mercer of Virginia, who went accidentally into the Senate, falling within the eye of the speechifier, at once diverted the current of his wrath from Mr. Russel to himself; and was spoken of in the coarsest style, and in a particular manner; the well known scruples of this gentlemen on the subject of duelling, were treated with scorn and contempt. Well does our correspondent remark that if those who constitutionally possess the power to check this abuse, neglect to do so, they in an equal if not greater degree, than even Mr. Randolph himself, should be held up to the public indignation.''

We have ample confirmation of this outrage upon parliamentary, and every other law of decorum, together with many additional particulars of a still more aggravated character. Maj Russell, as a member of the Massachusetts Senate, was introduced into the lobby of the Senate by Mr. Lloyd, and took a seat on the left of the passage, where he was pointed out to Mr. Randolph by Mr. Van Buren. The doors of the Senate being closed for a time, for the transaction of executive business, Mr R. retired with another gentleman, and returned again when the doors were re-opened, and took a seat on the right of the passage---a gentleman from South Carolina taking the seat previously occupied by Mr. R. Mr. Randolph, in his philippic, first attacked the stranger from South Carolina, but his mistake was kindly corrected by Mr. Benton, from Missouri. He then turned towards Major Russell, and attacked him with the utmost fury. He declared him to be a rebel, and said he was going with fifty thousand dollars in his pocket to bribe Mr. Jefferson to vote for the re-election of Mr. Adams. Alluding to efforts making to raise money in Boston for the aid of Mr. Jefferson, Major Russell having presided at the meeting) Mr. Randolph declared that if Mr. Jefferson accepted one cent of it, he would be damned to deeper infamy than Benedict Arnold. And as to Major Russell, he threatened that he would hire twenty-four men to shoot him! But the Major was not alone attacked. The crazy orator dealt his blows freely---denouncing the Baltimore papers *en masse*, the National Gazette and Democratic Press of Philadelphia, and Mr. Charles King, senior editor of the American, of this city. His language towards Mr. King was so foully libellous, and so grossly abusive, that we will not repeat it. Such is a faint outline of one of the last week's "scenes in the Senate" of the United States---the most dignified body, we are often told, in the universe!

Mr. Farquhar was one of the many distinguished instances of the advantages which Scotland enjoys from its admirable system of education, which, from its cheapness, is accessible to all. Mr. Farquhar was a native of Aberdeen, and went out early in life to India as a Cadet on the Bombay establishment, where he was a chum of the late General Kerr. While at Bombay, he received a dangerous wound in his hip, which caused lameness, and affected his health so much, that he was recommended to remove to Bengal. Mr. Farquhar's mind was ever occupied in study, and chemical research was his favourite pursuit; from its practical application the foundation of his present immense fortune was laid. There was some defect in the mode of manufacturing gunpowder in the interior, and Mr. Farquhar was selected to give his assistance. By degrees he got the management of the concern, and finally became the sole contractor to the Government. In this way wealth and distinction rapidly poured in upon him, and he attained the particular favour and confidence of the late Mr. Warren Hastings. In Bengal he was remarkable for the closenss of his application, unabating perseverance, and extraordinary mental vigour, and also for his habits of penuriousness. After years of labour he came home from India, with a fortune estimated at half a million of money, the principal part of which was invested, through Mr. Hoare, in the funds, at the rate of L.55 for three per cent. Consols. On landing at Gravesend, Mr. Farquhar got on the outside of the coach to London, and his first visit very naturally was to his banker. Full of dust and dirt, with clothes not worth a guinea, he presented himself at the counter, and asked to see Mr. Hoare. The clerks disregarded his application, and he was suffered to wait in the cash-office as a poor petitioner, until Mr. Hoare, passing through it, after some explanation recognised his Indian customer---the man whom he expected to see with a nabob's pomp! Mr. Farquhar requested L.25, and took his leave. After leaving the banking house he went to a relation's, a baronet, with whom he for some time resided. About Christmas a grand route was to be given by the relation of Mr. Farquhar, in consequence of his return. One evening, a week previous, Mr. Farquhar received a hint from his relation that his clothes were not of the newest fashion, and recommended a Bond Street tailor to him. Mr. Farquhar asked him if that really was his opinion; the answer was given in a way with which Mr. Farquhar did not feel pleased, he went to his bed-room, packed up his trunk, requested the servant to call a coach, in which he set out, and never associated with his titled relative afterwards. He then settled in Upper Baker Street, where his house was to be distinguished by its dingy appearance, uncleaned windows, and general neglect. An old woman was his sole attendant, and his apartment, to which a brush or broom was never applied, was kept sacred from her care. Books and papers were strewed on the floor; the spot where the book was concluded, there it was thrown, and never removed.---His neighbours were not all acquainted with his character; and there have been instances of some of them offering him money as an object of charity, or as a reduced gentleman. He became a partner in the great agency house in the city of Basset, Farquhar, and Co., and also purchased the late Mr. Whitbread's share in the brewery. Part of his wealth was devoted to the purchase of estates, but the great bulk was invested in stock, and suffered to increase on the principle of compound interest. Every half year he regularly drew his dividends, his mercantile profits, and his rents, and purchases in the funds. In this manner his wealth had accumulated. Mr. Farquhar was deeply read in ancient and modern literature; his mind was one of extraordinary vigour and originality--his conversation of a superior order, impressively animated on every subject. His sentiments were liberal, and strangely contrasted with his habits. His avarice may be considered as a disease which he could not control. His religious opinions were peculiar, and seemed to be influenced by an admiration of the purity of the lives and moral principles of the Bramins,---It is said that he offered to appropriate L.100,000 to found a college in Aberdeen, on the most enlarged plan of education, with a reservation on points of religion; to which, however, the sanction of the Legislature could not be procured, and the plan was dropped. He went afterwards to reside in one of his own houses in Gloucester Place, Portman Square, which he furnished in a style of modern elegance. He also set up a handsome chariot, and so far as appearances were concerned, indulged in several luxuries; but his table seldom laboured with the pressure of heavy dishes. He had [redacted] whom he allowed [redacted] of family. Those who were well acquainted with Mr. Farquhar considered him as a sordid miser, who had scraped money together by mere labour and saving; but the few with whom he associated recognised a powerful and enterprising mind, a cultivated and discerning taste, and intellectual refinement totally opposite to that penury which he seems to have at first imposed on himself as a duty, but which habit had made second nature. He was diminutive in person, and by no means prepossessing in appearance; his dress had all the qualities of the antique to recommend it; and his domestic expenditure did not, till lately, exceed L. 200 a year, although his possessions, money in the funds, and capital in trade, are said to amount to a million and a half.

LONDON JOHN BULL,—JULY 9.

TELESCOPES.---Mr. Tully, of Islington, has constructed an Achromatic telescope, the largest and most perfect yet made in England. The object glass of the telescope is seven inches in diameter; the glass was manufactured at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, and cost about 30*l*; the grinding and adjusting of it by Mr. Tully are valued at 200*l*. viz. for the compound object-glass alone. The length of the telescope is twelve feet: it is mounted in a temporary wooden case, and is supported on a frame, moved by pulleys and a screw; it is easily adjusted and perfectly steady. The magnifying powers range from 200 to 780 times; but the great excellence of the telescope consists more in the superior distinctness and brilliancy with which objects are seen through it, than in its magnifying power. With a power of 240 the light of Jupiter is almost more than the eye can bear, and his satellites appear as bright as Sirius, but with a clear and steady light; and all the belts and spots upon the face of the planet are most distinctly defined. With a power of near 400, Saturn appears large and well defined, and is one of the most beautiful objects that can well be conceived. The great advantage which this telescope possesses over reflecting telescopes of equal size, is the great degree of light by which the most delicate objects in the heavens are rendered distinct and brilliant. England had the honour of discovering the principle of the Achromatic telescope; but our artists have ever had great difficulty in obtaining suitable glass for the purpose; and the Excise laws have hitherto prevented proper experiments being made at our glass-houses. An establishment has been recently formed in Surrey for the manufacture of glass for Achromatic telescopes under the superintendence of men of science, and with permission to make experiments without the interference of the Excise.

GLASGOW, 15TH JULY.

Sugar—The business done this week has been extensive; the sales amount to 1250 hhds. and prices of all descriptions have advanced 1s. per cwt. Dry Brown, 50s to 55s; Middling, 56s to 60s; Good, 61s to 65s, and Fine, 66s to 69. No change in refined Sugars—Patent Single Loaves, 88s to 96s, and Lumps, 84s to 88s per. British Molasses, 23s. Demerara Molasses are held at the same price.

Coffee—A public sale of Demerara was attempted, but a small quantity only was sold, at 58s to 62s for good ordinary.

Cotton—The demand is still very limited, and prices have declined from $\frac{1}{8}$d to $\frac{1}{4}$d per lb. The sale amount to 361 Bales, and consist of 305 Bowed Georgia, at 6$\frac{1}{4}$d to 7d; 10 New Orleans, at 7$\frac{1}{4}$d to 7$\frac{1}{4}$d; 26 Demerara, at 6$\frac{1}{4}$d, and 20 Surat at 5$\frac{1}{2}$d to 6d per lb.

GUILDHALL.---Willim Hart, the driver of the hackney-coach No. 324, was brought before Sir Charles Flower, charged as a *particeps criminis*, in breaking into the dwelling-house of a Mrs. Clarke, a boot and shoemaker in Hosier-lane.

It appeared by the evidence, that a couple of watchmen, as they were going off duty at five o'clock in the morning, having left their staves, lanterns, and cloaks in the watch-house, saw the prisoner with his coach, waiting in Hosier-lane; and, having a shrewd suspicion that he was waiting for a *subject*, they determined to watch his motions. Presently they saw a man pop his head out of Mr. Clarke's door, and beckon to the prisoner, who instantly drew his coach opposite the door, and three large hampers were brought out of Mr. Clarke's shop and put into the coach by two men, assisted by the prisoner himself. The men then went back into the shop, and, in a minute or two, they came out again, got into the coach and drove off. By this time, the watchmen were pretty well convinced that the prisoner and his companions were false thieves, and that they had been robbing Mr. Clarke's house; but, nevertheless, they did not attempt to "stay them." They were of the same opinion in these matters, it seems, with that ancient and renowned constable of Messina, who, in his instructions to the watch of that city, said, "If you meet a thief, you may suspect him, by virtue of your office, to be no true man; but they that touch pitch will be defiled therewith, and the most peaceable way for you, if you do meet a thief, is, to let him show himself what he is, and *steal* out of your company." And so, after dogging the coach through some six or seven streets, they turned back to Hosier-lane, and told Mr. Clarke he had been robbed. Luckily, however, they remembered the number of the coach, and this led to the subsequent apprehension of the prisoner; but no part of the property was discovered. It consisted of many dozen pairs of new boots and shoes; and the thieves had left two pairs of old shoes behind them in the shop; by which it appeared that they had fitted themselves with new ones.

The prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery. He said he was called off the stand on Holborn-hill by one of the men, to take up in Hosier-lane, where, after witing some time, the luggage was put into the coach, and he was ordered to drive to the Red Lion on the Harrow-road. The luggage was there placed on the pavement opposite that public-house, and he was discharged, receiving eight shillings for his trouble.

He was remanded for further examination.

MR. D. v. MR. G.---This was a case of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by Mr. G., a small young gentleman in blue steel spectacles, upon the person of Mr. D. a tall gallant son of Mars, recently returned from the Ashantee wars with his liver a little touched and a large mercurial cataplasm exteriorly applied thereto.

Mr. D. detailed his case at great length; and as he expressed a hope that "the *blazonment* of it in the newspapers might be done decently, on account of his connexions being very high," we shall endeavour to do it as decently as possible, though we cannot go into it quite so lengthily as Mr. D. did.

Mr. D., as we understood him, was lately a poor lieutenant in a marching regiment, battling and broiling beneath a burning sun on the Gold Coast of Africa, among those sanguinary savages the Ashantees; but he is now, though scarcely two-and-twenty, a wealthy man; for, having left the Gold Coast in consequence of being rather touched in the liver, as aforesaid, he came home to Old England, and whilst waiting under the liver-relieving operation of the mercurial cataplasm above-mentioned, he obtained golden luck in the last lottery, and thereupon he forsook the "clang of hostile arms," and all that sort of thing, for the peaceful pleasures of this very merry metropolis. Now, it so happened that on Thursday morning last, he paid a morning visit to a lady in whose house he formerly lodged; and of course the conversation turned upon his very excellent luck in the lottery; but in the midst of it, in dropped this Mr. G., who was almost an entire stranger to Mr. D., but who nevertheless began questioning Mr. D. with a very *Paul Pry*-ish familiarity as to the precise number of the ticket by which he won his prize, as though he doubted Mr. D.'s declaration touching his luck in the lottery. Mr D. did not half like this incredulous familiarity, or familiar incredulity; but thinking it would be extremely indecorous to resent it before the ladies, he replied, simply, that the ticket by which he won his prize was No. 1783. "Oh!" said Mr. G., "that cannot be, for I have it with Sivewright, and he assures me that no such number was sold!" Mr. D. declared that it was not. Sivewright said that, he said that that was not sold. "Well I'll bet you 10l. that that number was not sold," said Mr. G. "Done!" said Mr. D.; and taking out his betting book and a ten pound note, he desired Mr. G. to do the same. "Oh! I am not prepared for that," said Mr. G. "Oh! I thought so," said Mr. D., "and as I never bet without having the stakes deposited, I shall have nothing more to do with you, further than to relate a little anecdote to you. The other day, I met a gentleman in the city, who asked me at which of the offices I purchased my lucky ticket; and I told him I bought it at Bish's. Now, I never was in Bish's office in the whole course of my life; but I made the gentleman that answer, because I considered his question impertinent." "Perhaps you think *me* impertinent?" said Mr. G. "Oh! no; not impertinent: but something a little like it" said Mr. D. "Then if that's the case," said Mr. G., pulling off his coat in a great bustle, "the sooner we settle it the better." "Oh! fie, Mr. G." said Mr. D.; "not in that manner, if you please. Whenever I quarrel with a gentleman, I settle it as a gentleman ought to do---in a gentlemanly manner; and even if I were to meet you as a gentleman, I should allow you to fire twice, and then shoot you!" But Mr. G. did not see the gentility of being shot and converted into worm's meat merely because he had been taxed with impertinence; so, without paying any the slightest attention to Mr. D.'s remonstrance, he went on with pulling off his coat; and as soon as he had got it off he threw it over the back of a chair, and made a straight forward poke at Mr. D.'s dumpling depot; which straight-forward poke Mr. D. dashed aside by a back handed twist of his umbrella. Then Mr. G. having rubbed his wrist a little to do away the sensation consequent on the back-handed twist aforesaid, made another and more furious poke at Mr. D.'s dumpling depot; and again Mr. D. dexterously dashed it aside by the aforesaid back-handed twist of his umbrella, which so enraged Mr. G. that he rushed upon Mr. D. with the intention of boring him down as it were; but Mr. D. by turning suddenly to the left about, received the charge in the rear instead of in front, and by a well-timed retreat he came out of the action with no other damage than two good hard thumps on the back of his head! This was the assault and battery complained of by Mr. D., and he conjured the Magistrate to hold Mr. G. to bail, and to make him give twenty-four hours' notice of bail—his conduct had been so very very shameful; though had it not been for the mercurial cataplasm above-mentioned, he would have given Mr. G. such a dressing, on the spot, as should have taught him much better manners for the rest of his life.

Mr. Alderman Ansley said he did not see any thing so very atrocious in Mr. G.'s conduct, as to justify in requiring notice of bail.---It appeared to be a mere common assault.

"A *common* assault Sir?" said Mr. D. "I assure you Sir his conduct was excessively bad;—most outrageously shameful, and I am surprised you should denominate it a *common* assault."

Mr. Alderman Ansley explained that common assault was the technical phrase for an assault which had nothing felonious in it; and he then asked Mr G. what he had to say in his defence.

Mr. G., evidently a young man of few words, assured his Worship that he was utterly incapable of misconducting himself in the manner described by Mr. G.

"Then you had better step aside and arrange your differences, without exposing yourselves further," said the Alderman.

"Impossible!—totally impossible!" exclaimed Mr. D. "Quite out of the question!" gently ejaculated Mr. G.

"Very well; then Mr. G. will put in bail for his appearance at the Sessions," said the Alderman; and to the very great chagrin of Mr. D. his Worship not only refused to require 24 hours' notice of bail, but consented to have *one* surety only, instead of two.

MARY-LA-BONNE.---Peter Mellish, an individual of very fashionable appearance, was brought before Mr. Griffith, charged with breaking the windows of Mr. John Wild, of Cirencester-place. The prisoner was in a state of intoxication, and he entered the office with his hat in one hand and his wig in the other. His head appeared quite bald, and, altogether, his person and his demeanour were ridiculous in the extreme. It was stated, that as Mr. Mellish was passing Mr. Wild's house, in a state of intoxication, he fell in against the window and broke some panes of glass, and on being requested to pay for repairing them, he became outrageous, and swore that he would not be dumped.

Mr. Griffith; What are you, Sir?---Millish? What is that to you?

You must tell me what business or profession you are of.---Indeed? tell you! that's a good'ne.

You shall be locked up unless you tell---What! lock up an Ensign of his Majesty's 64th Regiment of Foot!---Well done, old boy.---(Great laughter, in which the worthy Magistrate joined.)

An officer should not get drunk and break people's windows.---That's no affair of your's.

Who is your Colonel?—Oh, Colonel indeed; upon my soul we have plenty of them, for we change one every day.—(Laughter.)

You are drunk, Sir.—I am damn'd if I am, and that's no joke.

You must pay six shillings for breaking the window, and five shillings for being drunk.—Is that all!—Sing farranana, sing farranana. To the right about face, boys,—march.

Ensign Peter wheeled about, at this moment, and having advanced a few paces, he stopped, and threw his wig at one of the bystanders. He was then marched off to the watch-house, where he remained, in durance vile, until he was ransomed, in the course of the evening, by some of his friends.

A short but sturdy professor of the doctrine of self-appropriation, by name Michael Killighan, from which his parentage may easily be traced, made his first appearance at this office, in the character of an unlicensed towel-fancier, with the peculiarity of having assumed that mode of distinguishing himself at something after twelve o'clock on Saturday night—or to speak more bailiff like and methodistically, at something before one o'clock on Sunday morning.

From the testimony of a jewel of a watchman, who bestowed the brogue on every syllable that came in his way, and who had no less an appointment than that of night-guardian under the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, it appeared that as he was most punctiliously performing his duty in that service, in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park, he perceived Mr. Michael Killigan performing a vault over the six foot elevation that separated Mr. Bayne's timber-yard from the King's highway.

But this enemy of leaping had a style so peculiarly his own, that it would be an injustice to himself and to the world, not to give his own thoughts in his own language:—

"So when I saw the jontleman," continued he, after having figuratively described the leap over the fence, "on my side of the way, I toddled to him; and when I came lang-side of himself, I made bould to be after asking, in a shivil way, what he might have been doing on the private side of a six footed palings? and as he couldn't just bring up an answer out of his mouth, I put my own hand on himself, and says I, I must be after showing you the watch-house, my young jontleman, to which he says nothing again, so I said no more; but no sooner had we turned ourselves round into Oshnbiug (Osnaburgh) street, but I found he was after giving myself the schleep, the which he did in no time at all; but I was quick upon him, your Worship, for I sprung up my rattle; and the following was, that a brother got near Michiel Killighan, and would have cotched hould of his collar, but the man was something too active for him; so with that he runned on at the devil's own speed, while I was about fifty yards behind himself, keeping up with my rattle; and then I began to think your Worship, that I'd better get hould of the ranagoat; so with that, says I to him, says I, now if you don't be after stopping yourself, I shall take manes whereby to do the same; the which I'd no sooner made an end an, than he recaved, for not stopping, a badiuky pouit from my bit of a stick."

Mr. Michael Killighan, here interposed, and very seriously asserted, that the "poult," as described by the aforesaid deponent, was neither more nor less than "a cricking thump in the back juggle of his neck."

Mr. Rawlinson; "And high time too for a thump, when you had kept up such a chace. Go on, watchman, you are telling the story very well."

The Guardian of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests continued---"Well, your Worship, the poult of my bit of stick pretty well settled the matter, for thereupon I cotched hould of Michael Killighan, and kept my promise with himself, for I made bould, of my own head, to show him the inside of the watch house."

"Well, but didn't you search him? What was he detained for?"

"Oh, botheration! what had I to do with the searching of Michael Killighan?—I left that to my master at the watch house to do; I only stopt Mr. Michael, because I thought it queerly for a jontlemen to step over six feet of paling at 12 o'clock at night."

The watchman then receded, and made way for the watch-house-keeper, who, in a very few words, explained, that on searching the prisoner, he found on him a shirt and four towels, the which he was unable to account for.

Three men, however, that were present, soon accounted for the four towels, by owning them amongst them, to the dismay of the prisoner, who then satisfied himself by saying, that he found them in the street that leads from Soho-square to Oxford-street.

The worthy Magistrate, thinking that twelve heads were better than one, to decide on the truth of the defence, announced his intention of sending the case before a Jury, and the Irish guardian, with his brogue, and rattle, and "bit of stick so handy for giving a poult to runaway jontlemen," was bound over in more, probable, than he was worth, to appear against Mr. Michael Killighan at the ensuing Old Bailey Sessions.

DENHAM & CLAPPERTON'S AFRICAN TRAVELS.

Captain Clapperton, it is stated in a Letter from Mr. James, an agent to the mission, dated Whydah, April 20, has reached Sackatoo, the capital of his old friend and entertainer, Sultan Bello, in safety. Mr. Dickson, accompanied by Mr. Houston, Belzoni's companion, had proceeded through Dahomey to Cha, a few days Journey from Youri, on the other or southern side;---but it is reported that very considerable difficulties are opposed to his further progress,---at all events, in an eligible manner.

Such is the latest intelligence of our brave countrymen in Africa; and it imparts a tenfold interest to that portion of the volume (which has occupied so much of our attention), to which we this week beg particularly to direct the notice of our readers.

On the 23d of February, 1824, Captain Clapperton left Kano for Sackatoo, accompained, among others, by Mohammed Jollie (and a jolly fellow he seemed to be, for he was attended by a beautiful Felatah girl, as a *chere amie*, riding astride on a light dromedary). Mohammed had also two loaded camels, and a fine Tuarick horse, the weekly present or tribute from Kano to the Sultan Bello. Traversing a rather picturesque country, and passing many towns, till the 4th of March, we read with less surprise under that date---

"Our road lay through a beautiful country, highly cultivated. At nine o'clock we passed through many villages, romantically situate amongst ridges of granite. From the fertility and beauty of the country, it appeared like an ornamental park in England shaded with luxuriant trees. We now entered a forest, where the road became both difficult and dreary. Here our guide enjoined my servants not to stray from the caravan, as the woods were infested with banditti, who murdered every one they seized too old for the slave market. The soil was composed of clay and gravel: in the hollows I frequently saw rocks of granite and mica slate. The trees upon the high ground were low and stunted, amongst which I marked several wild mangoes. We halted at the Felatah village of Bobagiun, where the country is again open. The inhabitants kind and attentive in procuring me a he and provisions.

"March 5.---The country was now highly cultivated. The road was crowded with passengers and loaded bullocks going to the market of Zirmee, which town we passed a little to the southward, about noon, when the country became more woody."

On the 16th the Kafila reached Sackatoo. "I now," says our pleasant author, "left the wells of Kamoon, followed by my escort, and a numerous retinue, amid a loud flourish of horns and trumpets. Of course this extraordinary respect was paid to me as the servant of the King of England, as I was styled in the sheikh of Bornou's letter. To impress them further with my official importance, I arrayed myself in my lieutenant's coat, trimmed with gold lace, white trowsers, and silk stockings, and, to complete my finery, I wore Turkish slippers and a turban. Although my limbs pained me extremely, in consequence of our recent forced march, I constrained myself to assume the utmost serenity of countenance, in order to meet with befitting dignity the honours they lavished on me, the humble representative of my country. Near Kamoon the country is hilly, but seemed to yield much grain. The soil is red clay, mixed with gravel, the stones of which looked as if covered with iron rust. We passed some beautiful springs on the sloping declivities of the hills, which in general are low, and run in broken ridges in a north-east direction. The valleys between the hills became wider as we approached Sackatoo, which capital we at length saw from the top of the second hill after we left Kamoon. A messenger from the sultan met us here, to bid me welcome and to acquaint us that his master was at a neighbouring town, on his return from a ghrazie, or expedition, but intended to be in Sackatoo in the evening. Crowds of people were thronging to market with wood, straw, onions, indigo, &c. At noon we arrived at Sackatoo, where a great multitude of people was assembled to look at me, and I entered the city amid the hearty welcomes of young and old. I was conducted to the house of the gadado, or vizier, where apartments were provided for me and my servants. After being supplied with plenty of milk, I was left to repose myself. The gadado,* an elderly man named Simnou Bona Lima, arrived near midnight, and came instantly to see me. He was excessively polite, but would on no account drink tea with me, as he said I was a stranger in their land, and had not yet eaten of his bread. He told me the sultan wished to see me in the morning, and repeatedly assured me of experiencing the most cordial reception. He spoke Arabic extremely well, which he said he learned solely from the Koran.

"March 17.---After breakfast the sultan sent for me; his residence was at no great distance. In front of it there is a large quadrangle, into which several of the principal streets of the city lead. We passed through three coozees, or guardhouses, without the least detention, and were immediately ushered into the presence of Bello, the second sultan of the Felatahs. He was seated on a small carpet, between two pillars supporting the roof of a thatched house, not unlike one of our cottages. The walls and pillars were painted blue and white, in the Moorish taste; and on the back wall was sketched a fire-screen, ornamented with a coarse painting of a flower-pot. An arm-chair, with an iron lamp standing on it, was placed on each side of the screen. The sultan bade me many hearty welcomes, and asked me if I was not much tired with my journey from Berderawa. I told him it was the most severe travelling I had experienced between Tripoli and Sackatoo, and thanked him for the guard, the conduct of which I did not fail to commend in the strongest terms. He asked me a great many questions about Europe, and our religious distinctions. He was acquainted with the names of some of the more ancient sects, and asked whether we were Nestorians or Socinians. To extricate myself from the embarrassment occasioned by this question, I bluntly replied we were called Protestants. 'What are Protestants?' says he. I attempted to explain to him, as well as I was able. "He continued to ask several other theological questions, until I was obliged to confess myself not sufficiently versed in religious subtleties to resolve these knotty points, having always left the task to others more learned than myself."

In the afternoon, the presents from England were given, "consisting of two new blunderbusses highly ornamented with silver, the double-barrelled pistols, pocket compass, and embroidered jacket of the late Dr. Oudney; a scarlet bornouse trimmed with silver lace, a pair of scarlet breeches, thirty yards of red silk, two white, two red, and two Egyptian turban shawls, the latter trimmed with gold; four pounds each of cloves and cinnamon; three cases of gunpowder, with shot and balls; three razors, three clasp-knives, three looking glasses, six snuff-boxes, three of paper, and three of tin; a spy-glass, and a large English tea-tray, on which the smaller articles were arranged. He took them up one by one. The compass and spy-glass excited great interest; and he seemed much gratified when I pointed out that by means of the former, he could at any time find out the east to address himself in his daily prayers. He said, 'Every thing is wonderful; but you are the greatest curiosity of all!' and then added, 'What can I give that is most acceptable to the King of England?' I replied, 'The most acceptable service you can render

* A person of great influence, and married to Bello's sister.

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[redacted] of England, is to co-operate with [redacted]sty in putting a stop to the slave trade [redacted]e coast; as the King of England sends every year large ships to cruise there for the sole purpose of seizing all vessels engaged in this trade whose crews are thrown into prison; and of liberating the unfortunate slaves, on whom lands and houses are conferred, at one of our settlements in Africa. 'What!' said he, 'have you no slaves in England?' 'No. Whenever a slave sets his foot in England, he is from that moment free.'---'What do you then do for servants?' 'We hire them for a stated period, and give them regular wages: nor is any person in England allowed to strike another: and the very soldiers are fed, clothed, and paid by government.' 'God is great!' he exclaimed; 'You are a beautiful people.' I next presented the sheikh of Bornou's letter. On perusing it, he assured me I should see all that was to be seen within his dominions, as well as in Youri and Nyffee, both of which, I informed him, I was anxious to visit."

All the interviews with the sultan are extremely interesting: his curiosity about Europe and European inventions, scientific instruments, &c. was very great. Nor was this to be wondered at, for Capt. C. says---"I may here mention, that during my stay in Sackatoo, provisions were regularly sent me from the sultan's table on pewter dishes, with the London stamp; and one day I even had a piece of meat served up in a white wash-hand basin, of English manufacture."

Whilst making inquiries about Youri and Nyffee (his journey to which, it may be remembered, was prevented,) Capt. C. received information of the utmost interest to us, and which, if Mr. Dickson or he can penetrate to the former place,* will no doubt be verified or contradicted.

Gomsoo, the chief of the Arabs at Sackatoo, (Capt. C. states,) "promised to give me a letter to the sultan of Youri, who was his particular friend, and with whom he had lived many years. He also said he was there when the English came down in a boat from Timbuctoo, and were lost; which circumstances he related in the following manner---they had arrived off a town called Boosa, and having sent a gun and some other articles as presents to the sultan of Youri, they sent to purchase a supply of onions in the market. The sultan apprised them of his intention to pay them a visit, and offered to send people to guide them through the ledges of rock which run quite across the channel of the river a little below the town, where the banks rise into high hills on both sides. Instead of waiting for the sultan, however, they set off at night, and by day-break next morning a horseman arrived at Youri, to inform the sultan that the boat had struck on the rocks. The people on both sides of the river then began to assail them with arrows, upon which they threw overboard all their effects; and two white men arm in arm jumped into the water, two slaves only remaining in the boat, with some books and papers and several guns: one of the books was covered with wax-cloth, and still remained in the hands of the sultan of Youri. He also told me, and his account was confirmed by others, that the sultan of Youri was a native of Sackna in the regency of Tripoli, and prided himself extremely on his birth; but that he was such a drunkard, whenever any person of consequence came to visit him, that nothing proved so acceptable a present as a bottle of rum. I learned, besides, from Gomsoo, that he had been detained a prisoner three years, in a country called Yoriba, on the west side of the Quarra: which, he said, entered the sea at Fundah, a little below the town of Rakah. The latter is opposite to Nyffee; is a place of great trade between the interior and the coast; and all kinds of European goods, such as beads, woollen and cotton cloth, pewter and copper dishes, gunpowder, rum, &c., are to be had there in exchange for slaves. The inhabitants of Youri he represented to be extremely ill disposed."

At another time the sultan himself "spoke of Mungo Park, and said, that had he come in the rainy season, he would have passed the rocks; but that the river fell so low in the dry season, boats could only pass at a certain point. He told me that some timbers of the boat, fastened together with nails, remained a long time on the rocks; and that a double-barrelled gun, taken in the boat, was once in his possession; but it had lately burst. His cousin, Abderachman, however, had a small printed book taken out of the boat; but he was now absent on an expedition to Nyffee. The other books were in the hands of the sultan of Youri, who was tributary to him. I told the sultan, if he could procure these articles for the King of England, they would prove a most acceptable present, and he promised to make every exertion in his power."

A document in the appendix affords a rather different view of the fate of the lamented Park, and teaches us to believe that he was inhumanly murdered by these barbarians.†

* Youri is only five days journey from Sackatoo.

† It is as follows: "'Hence, be it known that some Christians came to the town of Youri, in the kingdom of Yacor, and landed and purchased provisions, as onions and other things; and they sent a present to the King of Yacor. The said king desired them to wait until he should send them a messenger, but they were frightened, and went away by the sea (river). They arrived at the town called Bossa, or Boossa, and their ship then rubbed (struck) up a rock, and all of them perished in the river. This fact is within our knowledge, and peace be the end. It is genuine from Mohammed ben Dehmann.' [In addition to the above, there is a kind of postscript appended to the document by a different hand; which, being both ungrammatical and scarcely legible, I had some difficulty in translating and giving it a proper meaning. The words, however, are, I think, as follows; though most of them have been made out by conjecture] 'And they agreed, or arranged among themselves, and swam in the sea (river), while the men who were with (pursuing) them, appeared on the coast of the sea (bank of the river), and fell upon them till they went down (sunk) in it.'"

But we must return from this painful subject to the situation of a ruler and people, whose conduct is likely to have so extraordinary an influence on our future intercourse with Africa. When our countryman was hindered from proceeding to Nyffee, the sultan, he says, after giving reasons for not allowing him to incur the danger, "drew on the sand the course of the river Quarra, which he also informed me entered the sea at Fundah. By his account the river ran parallel to the sea coast for several days' journey, being in some places only a few hours', in others a day's journey, distant from it. Two or three years ago the sea, he said, closed up the mouth of the river, and its mouth was at present a day or two farther south; but during the rains, when the river was high, it still ran into the sea by the old channel. He asked me if the king of England would send him a consul and a physician, to reside in Soudan, and merchants to trade with his people; and what I had seen among them, which I thought the English would buy? Here again I enforced the discontinuance of the slave trade on the coast, as the only effectual method of inducing the king of England to establish a consul and a physician at Sackatoo; and that, as the sultan could easily prevent all slaves from the eastward passing through Haussa and Nyffee, it would be the consul's duty to see that engagement faithfully fulfilled. With respect to what English merchants were disposed to buy, I particularised senna, gumarabic, bees' wax, untanned hides, indigo, and ivory. I also endeavoured to impress on his mind that Soudan was the country best situate in all Central Africa for such a trade, which would not only be the means of enriching himself, but, likewise, all his subjects; and that all the merchandise from the east and from the west would be conveyed through his territories to the sea. 'I will give the king of England,' says he, 'a place on the coast to build a town: only I wish a road to be cut to Rakab, if vessels should not be able to navigate the river.' I asked him if the country he promised to give belonged to him; 'Yes,' said he, 'God has given me all the land of the infidels.' This was an answer that admitted of no contradiction."

"Both Bello and his father have, it seems, been much cheated by the Arabs in all their dealings, twenty sometimes coming at a time on a begging excursion, with the story of being poor shreefs; and if not presented with thirty or forty slaves, beside food and camels, they were sure to bully the Felatahs, telling them they were not Mussulmans, and would never see paradise, on account of the number of the faithful they had put to death in the conquest of Soudan."

The Arab interests and cunning, it may therefore be supposed, are strongly arrayed against the plan for opening an intercourse between Sackatoo and England, to which the sultan was himself so favourable: this will be the grand obstacle in the new negotiations.

The prince's residence, like those of other great men in this country, is within a large quadrangular enclosure, surrounded by a high tower at the entrance, in which some of the slaves or body-guard lounge during the day, and sleep at night. The enclosure is occupied by coozees, some of them in a very ruinous condition. He told me that he possessed a great number of slaves; and I saw many females about his person, most of them very beautiful. He also stated, that he kept two hundred civet cats, two of which he showed me. These animals were extremely savage, and were confined in separate wooden cages. They were about four feet long, from the nose to the tip of the tail; and, with the exception of a greater length of body and a longer tail, they very much resembled diminutive hyenas. They are fed with pounded Guinea corn, and dried fish made into balls. The civet is scraped off with a kind of muscle shell every other morning, the animal being forced into a corner of the cage, and its head held down with a stick during the operation. The prince offered to sell any number of them I might wish to have; but they did not appear to be desirable travelling companions. Ateekoo is a little spare man, with a full face, of monkey-like expression. He speaks in a slow and subdued tone of voice; and the Felatahs acknowledge him to be extremely brave, but at the same time avaricious and cruel. 'Were he sultan,' say they, 'heads would fly about in Soudan.'"

"The practice of adopting children is very prevalent among the Felatahs, and though they have sons and daughters of their own, the adopted child generally becomes heir to the whole of the property."

The following is another singular example of manner:

"I was sitting" (says the author) "in the shade before my door, with Sidi Sheikh, the sultan's fighi, when an ill-looking wretch, with a fiend-like grin on his countenance, came and placed himself directly before me. I asked Sidi Sheikh who he was? He answered, with great composure, 'The executioner.' I instantly ordered my servants to turn him out. 'Be patient,' said Sidi Sheikh, laying his hand upon mine; he visits the first people in Sackatoo, and they never allow him to go away without giving him a few Goora nuts, or money to buy them.' In compliance with this hint, I requested forty cowries to be given to the fellow, with strict orders never again to cross my threshold. Sidi Sheikh now related to me a professional anecdote of my uninvited visitor. Being brother of the executioner of Yacoba, of which place he was a native, he applied to the governor for his brother's situation, boasting of superior adroitness in the family vocation. The governor coolly remarked, 'We will try:---go, fetch your brother, and finding him seated at the door of his house, without noise or warning he struck off his head with a sword, at one blow; then carrying the bleeding head to the governor, and claiming the reward of such transcedent atrocity, he was appointed to the vacant office. The sultan being afterwards in want of an expert headsman, sent for him to Sackatoo, where, a short time after his arrival, he had to officiate at the execution of 2000 Tuaricks, who, in conjunction with the rebels of Goober, had attempted to plunder the country, but were all made prisoners; this event happening about four years ago. I may here add, that the capital punishments inflicted in Soudan, are beheading, impaling and crucifixion; the first being reserved for Mahometans, and the other two practised on pagans. I was told, as a matter of curiosity, that wretches on the cross generally linger three days, before death puts an end to their sufferings."

We have observed that Bello appeared to be well disposed to cultivate a commercial intercourse with England; and upon this important topic a few quotations shall suffice to finish our present paper. At one of Clapperton's last interviews with him, "He spoke of the ancient Moorish kingdom in Spain, and appeared well pleased when I told him that we are in possession of Gibraltar. He asked me to send him from England, some Arabic books and a map of the world; and, in recompense, promised his protection to as many of our learned men as chose to visit his dominions. He also spoke of the gold and silver to be obtained in the hills of Jacoba and Adamowa: but I assured him that we were less anxious about gold mines than the establishment of commerce, and the extension of science. He now gave me a map of the country, and after explaining it to me, he resumed the old theme of applying by letter to the King of England, for the residence of a consul and a physician at Sackatoo; and again expressed his hope that I would revisit his dominions. He next inquired to what place on the coast the English would come, that he might send an escort for the guns; when I promised to write to his Highness on that subject from Kouka. He proposed to have two messengers waiting at the place I should select, at whose return he would send down an escort to the sea coast."

In the end, "May 3.---At daylight, the camels were brought in from their pasturage, and were sent off in the afternoon to the neighbourhood of the wells of Kamoon. To-day I was visited by all the principal people of Sackatoo to bid me farewell; and at 7 o'clock in the evening, I went to take leave of the sultan: he was at the mosque, and I had to wait about two hours till he came out. I followed him, at a little distance, to the door of his residence, where an old female slave took me by the hand and led me through a number of dark passages, in which, at the bidding of my conductress, I had often to stoop, or at times to tread with great caution as we approached flights of steps, while a faint glimmering light twinkled from a distant room. I could not imagine where the old woman was conducting me, who, on her part was highly diverted at my importunate inquiries. After much turning and winding, I was at last brought into the presence of Bello, who was sitting alone, and immediately delivered into my hands a letter for the king of England, with assurances of his friendly sentiments towards the English nation. He had previously sent to me to know what was His Majesty's name, style, and title. He again expressed with much earnestness of manner, his anxiety to enter into permanent relations of trade and friendship with England; and reminded me to apprise him, by letter, at what time the English mission would be upon the coast. After repeating this, and praying for my safe arrival in England, and speedy return to Sackatoo, he affectionately bade me farewell."

In the sultan's letter to our king he says,---

"'Your majesty's servant Ra-yes Abd-Allah, (Mr. Clapperton's travelling names,) came to us, and we found him a very intelligent and wise man; representing in every respect your greatness, wisdom, dignity, clemency, and penetration.

"'When the time of his departure came, he requested us to form a friendly relation, and correspond with you, and to prohibit the exportation of slaves by our merchants to Attagher, Dahomi, and Assantee. We agreed with him upon this, on account of the good which will result from it, both to you and to us; and that a vessel of yours is to come to the harbour of Racka with two cannons, and the quantities of powder, shot, &c. which they require; as also, a number of muskets. We will then send our officers to arrange and settle every thing with your consul, and fix a certain period for the arrival of your merchant ships; and when they come, they may traffic and deal with our merchants.

"'Then after their return, the consul may reside in that harbour (viz. Racka), as protector, in company with our agent there, if God be pleased.'"

After leaving Sackatoo, our enterprising countryman encountered intolerable fatigues, and escaped from imminent dangers. At the end of only three days, he tells us,---"A number of the poor natives on foot, who had taken advantage of the escort to pass through this part of the country, overcome with fatigue and thirst, sat down never to rise more. One of my servants, a native of Kano, dropped down apparently dead, after taking a draught of water, of which the negroes drink an immense quantity. Indeed, I may safely say, they drink six times the quantity that Europeans do."

Next day,---"Being separated from the whole of the caravan, except one Arab merchant, I lay down by the side of my horse, and my servants gave me a few small yellow plums they had picked up, which relieved both my hunger and thirst. I now slept soundly on the ground until daybreak, when we continued our journey to the eastward, without following any regular tract, and soon came up with several stragglers from the caravan and escort, who, overcome with fatigue, had lain down in the night, and were now pursuing their way, most of them almost unable to speak from excessive thirst. The horsemen were dismounted, their horses having either died, or being too weak to bear their riders, who were driving them before them. At ten o'clock we fell in with the road to Gondamee, and at noon halted on the south bank of the river Futche. We found that very few had arrived there before us, and, reposing ourselves under the shade of some trees, we despatched some country people with water to our fellow-travellers in the rear, who continued to drop in one after another till sunset. At first we ate and drank rather sparingly ourselves, and were also particularly careful to prevent our cattle from injuring themselves by drinking too much water at a time. Notwithstanding our distressed condition, the Felatahs kept the fast of the Rhamadan so strictly, they would not taste water till after sunset.

"May 7.---On mustering the kafila at daylight, we found that nine men and six horses had perished on the road."

On the 10th the traveller got to Zirmee, the capital of the province of Zamfra, which occupies a peninsula formed by the river, which has here very high and steep banks, covered with mimosas and prickly bushes, through which a narrow winding path leads to the gates of the town. It is surrounded by a wall and dry ditch; the wall is of clay, from twenty to thirty feet high. The governor, named Turnee, is considered a brave man, but bears also the character of a perfect freebooter; and the inhabitants altogether are reputed to be the greatest rogues in Hussa. My servants were cautioned by Dumbojee not to quit the house after sunset, as every black without a beard (to use their expression for a young man) was liable to be seized, gagged, and carried off to some of the neighbouring villages for sale. Runaway slaves, from all parts of Hussa, fly to Zirmee as an asylum, where they are always welcome; and the inhabitants in general have a remarkably reckless, independent look."

On the 10th of June the Kafila arrived at Murmur, and on the 11th Captain C. took up his old quarters at Kalagum. Here, conversing with Hameda, an intelligent native, "the conversation turning on the trust-worthiness of slaves, he mentioned to me, that his servants never knew in what apartment of his house he slept, and that he even lay with a dagger, and loaded pistols, under his pillow, lest he should be murdered by his female slaves. He also acquainted me, that almost all the Arabs did the same; for it was chiefly females whom they had reason to fear, the master being often strangled at night by the women of his household."

Breakfasting with the governor, before setting out for Bornou, the meal "consisted of a sheep's head, singed in the same manner as is practised in Southland---a sheep's fry---and bread and milk."

During his absence, Dr. Oudney's grave had been profaned by some natives, and Mr Tyrwith had fallen a sacrifice to the climate. With this ends the very interesting expedition from Bornou to Sackatoo and back: the fruits of which are now, we trust, being gathered.

A dinner was given the other day to Mr. Huskisson, at Liverpool, at which Mr. Randolph made a speech. The following is an extract from it;---Mr. Randolph expatiated on the blessings we here enjoy, and which are fostered and protected by the ablest Ministers the country ever had.---He said, he could never distinguish between the interests of America and England; whatever was beneficial to Liverpool, could not but be highly useful to New York. The interest of the cotton-planter and the cotton spinner were one and the same. The tobacco-planter in America, and the merchant and manufacturer in England, who converted that plant into a source of industry and wealth, had but a common interest. Mr. Randolph assured the company that he felt proud of having English blood in his veins. He proposed---"England and America, the mother and daughter." This toast, from its congeniality with what was once uttered by Mr. Canning, in the same room, met with the warmest burst of enthusiasm.

An advertisement in the Glasgow paper states that the London Herald stage coach sets out from London every *lawful* morning at six o'cock driven by *long coachman*.

This day is remarkable as the anniversary of the death of John Hampden, 1646; of the birth of John Churchehill, the Duke of Marlborough, 1650, and of the death of Dr. Jo[redacted] Blair, 1782.